

2014

Nebraska Metro Poll, A Research Report: Perceptions of Crime and Personal Safety in Metropolitan Nebraska

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NEBRASKA METRO POLL

A Research Report



Perceptions of Crime and Personal Safety in Metropolitan Nebraska

2014 Nebraska Metro Poll Results

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Executive Summary

The 2014 Nebraska Metro Poll represents a critical effort to understand the perceptions and concerns of metropolitan Nebraskans. This survey expanded the work of the Omaha Conditions Survey, conducted by the Center for Public Affairs Research (CPAR) periodically since 1990. The Metro Poll builds on this foundation by including survey responses from the seven Nebraska counties that comprise the Omaha and Lincoln metro areas. Insights into the concerns faced by local residents are valuable for leaders and decision-makers seeking to understand the priorities and the views of the public.

This report summarizes responses to questions pertaining to participants' personal safety and experience with crime in their community. The counterpart to the Metro Poll, the Nebraska Rural Poll conducted by the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, used a similar methodology to survey rural respondents on these issues. Rural respondents' views are summarized in the report [*Perceptions of Crime and Safety in Nonmetropolitan Nebraska*](#).

This report summarizes the responses of nearly 1,150 participants to the 2014 Nebraska Metro Poll to questions about crime and personal safety. Several key findings emerge:

- Most metro Nebraskans reported being satisfied with their level of personal safety, and nearly half (46%) stated that they were not worried about personally being a victim of crime. While participants were generally satisfied with their personal safety, a plurality (38%) reported that they were worried about crime in their community.
- Those who live in outlying, less densely populated areas were less likely to report being worried about their personal safety and less likely to report being worried about crime in their community. Respondents from outlying areas were also the most likely to report that they agreed that residents of urban areas may move to rural areas in response to crime (44%), which could point to one factor motivating migration to outlying metro areas.
- About two in five respondents (38%) reported that they had been a victim of a least one of the types of crimes asked about in the Metro Poll, including break-ins, vandalism, and theft. The most common type of crime was someone trespassing on their property (20%), and the least common type of crime reported was having a vehicle stolen, including attempts (4%).
- The survey also asked respondents to report on the actions that they had taken in response to crime. Two-thirds of respondents reported that they had taken 2 or more actions in response to crime, with the most common being leaving the residence's lights on at night (65%). Respondents were least likely to report avoiding contact with people of another race (10%) and enrolling in self-defense classes (7%).
- The location of one's residence was associated with respondents' views of and responses to crime. Respondents from eastern Douglas County were 2.7 times more likely than those from western Douglas County to report being the victim of two or more crimes in the past six months, and were more likely to have taken protective actions against crime. However, respondents from eastern Douglas County were three times as likely as those from western areas to believe the crime situation in their community had changed for the better in the last few years.

Background

The 2014 implementation of the Metro Poll was the first time a statewide initiative measured metropolitan Nebraskans' perceptions of their communities, personal well-being and safety. This report provides detailed analyses of responses to questions about crime and personal safety on the 2014 Nebraska Metro Poll. Issues of crime and personal safety are especially interesting, because of the common perception that rural areas in Nebraska are safer than urban areas, so it is expected that opinions about crime will be related to the nature of the respondents' surroundings. Metro Nebraska is centered within Douglas, Sarpy and Lancaster counties, with Cass, Saunders, Seward and Washington counties representing metropolitan outlying counties.

Statewide, the 2013 property crime rate was 2,528 per 100,000 people and the violent crime rate was 241 per 100,000 people (2013 Crime in Nebraska Report). For Omaha, centered in Douglas County and the largest city in the Nebraska, the number of total violent crimes and property crimes reported from January through December 2013 was 21,663. The per capita property crime rate in Omaha in 2013 was 4,415 per 100,000 people and the violent crime rate was 564 per 100,000 people, approximately double the statewide rates (Omaha Police Department). Within Lincoln, crime rates were relatively lower than Omaha crime rates for the same period. The 2013 property crime rate was 3,569 per 100,000 people and the violent crime rate 392 per 100,000 people (Lincoln Police Department). Given these statistics, it is important to understand how metro Nebraskans view their personal safety across and within metro areas, how they have responded to crime in their day-to-day lives, and their outlooks for the future.

Methodology

The 2014 Nebraska Metro Poll was administered in late spring of 2014 and used an initial sample size of 7,500 households in the Omaha and Lincoln metro areas of Cass, Douglas, Lancaster, Sarpy, Saunders, Seward, and Washington counties. Six other Nebraska counties (Dakota, Dixon, Hall, Hamilton, Howard and Merrick Counties) are technically designated as metropolitan but were included in the Rural Poll sample, since they are similar in nature and economic structure to other micropolitan and rural counties that have been sampled historically by the Rural Poll.

The initial sample of 7,500 metro households was provided by Experian. The contact frame included 5,500 randomly selected metro households, an oversample of 500 randomly selected Hispanic households, an oversample of 500 randomly selected Black households and an oversample of 1,000 households headed by a person under age 40. The overall response rate to the random sample was 18.3%. Including the oversamples, the response rate was 16.6% with a total of 1,149 households responding to the survey. A summary of the samples and their response rates can be seen in Table 1.

A website with a user ID and password were provided on all four mailings for those wishing to respond online. All materials were translated into Spanish and those records with a Hispanic identifier were mailed both the English and Spanish versions of the letter and questionnaire. The efforts to translate all materials and send bilingual forms are believed to have helped the response rate among minorities.

Table 1: Sample Description and Response Rates: 2014 Nebraska Metro Poll

<i>Metro Poll Sample Description</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Undeliverable</i>	<i>Undeliverable %</i>	<i>Relevant Size</i>	<i>Responses</i>	<i>Response Rate</i>
Metro random sample	5,500	392	7.1%	5,108	937	18.3%
Metro Hispanic oversample	500	42	8.4%	458	45	9.8%
Metro Black oversample	500	56	11.2%	444	50	11.3%
Metro under age 40 oversample	1,000	86	8.6%	914	113	12.4%
Unidentified returns	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4	n/a
Overall	7,500	576	7.7%	6,924	1,148	16.6%

This report summarizes the results of questions asked in the Personal Safety section of the questionnaire. These questions asked respondents to report on how worried they were about crime and personally being the victim of crime. There were also questions asking respondents to report on the extent to which specific crimes are problematic in their community and about how they may have changed their behaviors in response to concerns about crime. The final section asked respondents to report on whether they had been the victim of specific types of crime within the last six months.

Creation of Index Variables

Several of the related questions within the Personal Safety section were collapsed into index variables for analysis. One index variable was called the Crime Problem index. This was created as the sum of the number of times the respondent agreed that specific types of crimes are a problem in their community. The five crimes included in the index were theft and burglary, drugs, juvenile delinquency, violent crime, and gang activity being a problem in the community.

Another index variable created was the Protective Actions index. This was created as the sum of the number of actions that respondents indicated they had taken within the last five years in response to concerns about crime. If a respondent indicated that they had taken that action, it was included in the index for the number of actions taken. The actions included limiting the places or times they would go by themselves, improving home security, staying inside the house more often, moving to a different community or neighborhood, avoiding contact with people of another race, having a gun for protection, enrolling in self-defense classes, having a dog for protection, and leaving residence lights on at night.

The final index variable created was the six month Crime Victimization index. This index was the sum of the number of different types of crimes the respondent reported being a victim of during the last six months. The types of crime asked about included someone breaking into their home, garage or other building, finding signs of an attempted break in, having items kept outside the home stolen, having something taken from their vehicle or business, someone vandalizing their property, someone trespassing on their property, or having a vehicle stolen (including attempted thefts).

Weighting Procedures

Minorities and younger residents are often underrepresented in survey samples, with greater representation seen from White non-Hispanic respondents and older individuals. To account for this, weights have been assigned to adjust the sample estimates so that they represent the age distribution

and minority status of the adult population in the seven Nebraska metropolitan counties surveyed (using 2010 Census data). The figures presented in this report are also based upon weights applied to the gender of the respondent. Thus, various weights were applied based upon the respondent's age, gender, and minority status.

Geographic Analyses

The appendices present data for the entire Metro Poll sample, with breakdowns by demographic characteristics such as educational attainment, political views, years lived in the community, and home ownership, among others. Geographic analyses of responses are provided as well. Estimates are presented based on county of residence (Douglas, Sarpy, and Lancaster listed separately as well as the four other outlying counties of Cass, Saunders, Seward and Washington grouped together).

Within Omaha and Douglas County there are strong geographic patterns of relative economic deprivation, with eastern parts of the city experiencing more poverty and higher crime rates. Given this pattern, data from within Douglas and Sarpy Counties data are presented for western, central, and eastern portions of the counties. These categories were based on geocodes of the zip code of the respondent's mailing address. Eastern Douglas and Sarpy Counties were defined as zip codes east of 45th Street, the central areas were zip codes between 45th and 108th Streets, and zip codes west of 108th Street were classified as western. Map 1, located prior to the appendices, details these areas.

Separate statistical analyses were also performed on sections of Douglas County. The county was divided into quadrants based upon the respondent's zip code. Pacific Street defined the north/south boundary and 72nd Street defined the east/west boundary. With this approach, the characteristics of those living in northeast, northwest, southeast and southwest Douglas County could be isolated and analyzed separately. Map 2 shows the boundaries of these quadrants based upon respondent zip codes.

Within Lancaster County data are presented separately for northern and southern parts of the county. The geographic assignments were based on geocodes generated from the respondent's mailing address. Highway 34 (O Street) in Lincoln defined the north/south boundary for Lancaster County.

Results

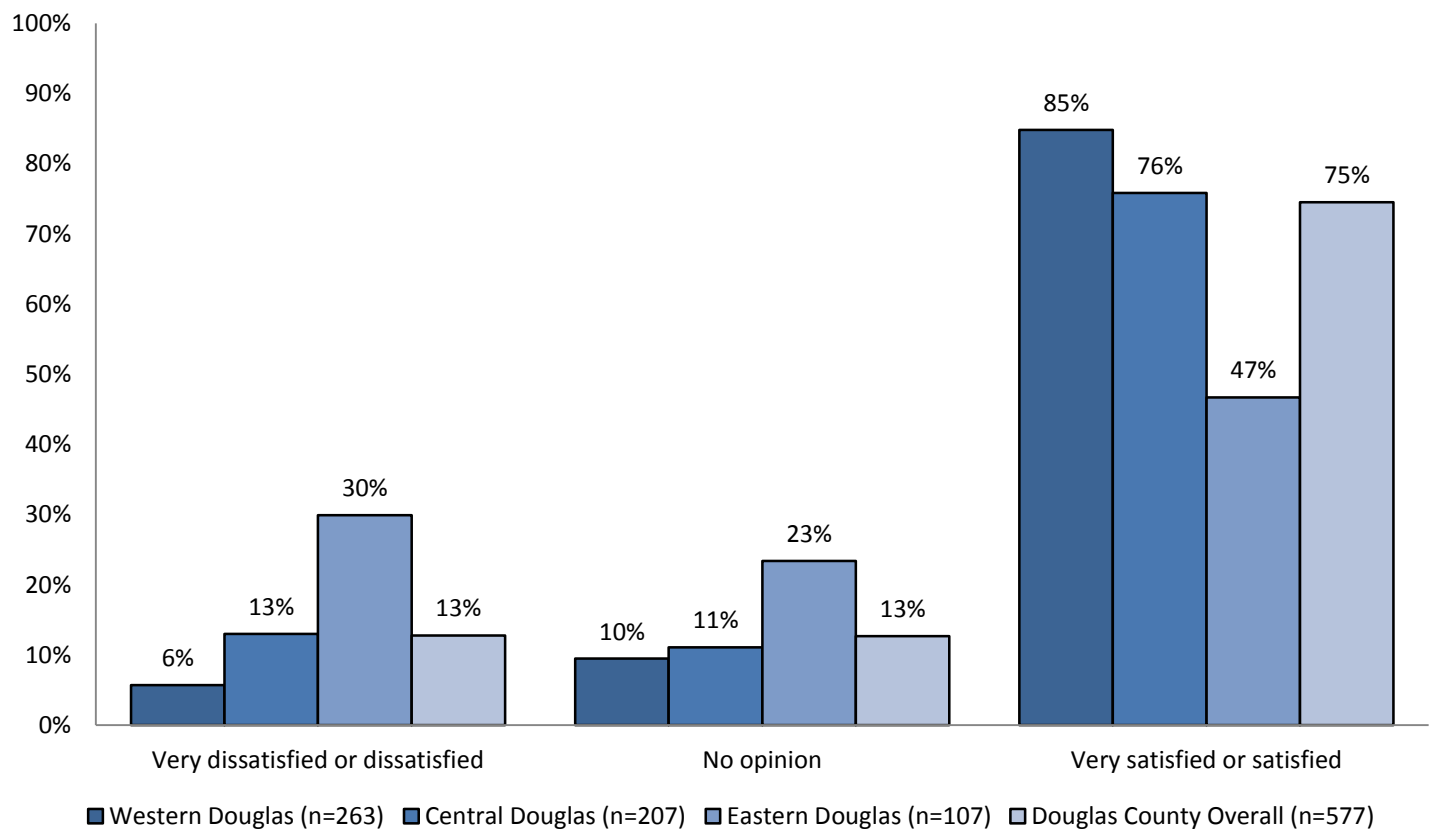
Satisfaction with day-to-day personal safety

The 2014 Metro Poll measured respondents' perceptions of their day-to-day personal safety with the question *"Please indicate how satisfied you are with your day-to-day personal safety."* The response options ranged from "Very Dissatisfied" to "Very Satisfied" on a 5-point scale, with the middle option being "No Opinion". (Results tabulated by geographic location and demographic characteristic are presented in Appendix 1).

- Overall, 81.4% of respondents reported being satisfied or very satisfied with their day-to-day personal safety. Across the metro counties, respondents from Douglas County were least likely to report being satisfied with their personal safety, with only 74.4% reporting being satisfied. Satisfaction was nearly 90% in Sarpy and Lancaster Counties.

- Within Douglas County, there were significant differences in respondents' satisfaction with their personal safety. Respondents in eastern Douglas County were 5 times more likely than those in western Douglas County to report being dissatisfied with their personal safety (29.9% compared with 5.7%) (Appendix 1, Figure 1). Conversely, nearly 85% of western Douglas County residents were satisfied with their day-to-day personal safety, versus only 46.7% in eastern Douglas County. Respondents in southeastern Douglas County reported the lowest level of satisfaction with their day-to-day personal safety (58.9%), but those in northeastern Douglas County were most likely to report being dissatisfied (22.8%).
- Respondents' views of their personal safety varied significantly depending on their socio-economic and personal characteristics. Respondents who owned their home, those with higher incomes, and those with more education were more likely to report being satisfied with their day-to-day personal safety than their counterparts. Likewise, White non-Hispanic residents and those who were married were more likely than their counterparts to report being satisfied with their personal safety. Respondents who reported that they attended church more frequently reported being dissatisfied with their personal safety (about 11%) compared to those who attend church less frequently (about 6%) (Appendix 1.1).

Figure 1: Geographic patterns of satisfaction with personal safety across Douglas County



Perception of crime in the community

The Metro Poll measured respondents' perceptions of crime within their community using the question *"How worried are you about crime in your community?"* Respondents were asked to respond on a 5-point scale from "Not Worried" to "Very Worried". Results are presented in Appendix 2.

- Overall, 37.7% of respondents reported being worried or very worried about crime in their community. Those in Douglas County were most likely to report being worried or very worried (49.6%), about five times the level of worry reported by residents in outlying counties (10.5%).
- Across Douglas County, respondents in the eastern areas were significantly more likely than their counterparts in the central and western parts of the county to report being worried or very worried about crime in their community (59.7% in eastern versus 51.8% in central and 44.0% in western Douglas County). Those saying not worried also had large differences by location.
- Respondents from northeastern Douglas County were most likely to report being worried (62.4%) while those in southwestern Douglas County reported the lowest level of worry (36.8%) about crime in their community. Respondents from southeastern Douglas County were the least likely to report being not worried (8.3%).
- Respondents in southern Lancaster County were significantly less likely to report being worried or very worried about crime (17.7%) than those in northern Lancaster County (37.7% worried or very worried).
- Personal and socio-economic characteristics also shaped respondents' worries about crime in their community. Those with the highest incomes, younger individuals, men, those with more education, and those who live in larger households or with children under 18 were less likely to report being worried or very worried about crime. Additionally, respondents who had lived in their community a shorter period of time, those who attended church less often, held liberal political views, and those who owned their home were less likely to report being worried or very worried about crime (Appendix 2.1). The only variables tested that did not show statistically significant differences about worry of crime in the community were marital status and race.

Perceived risk of personal victimization

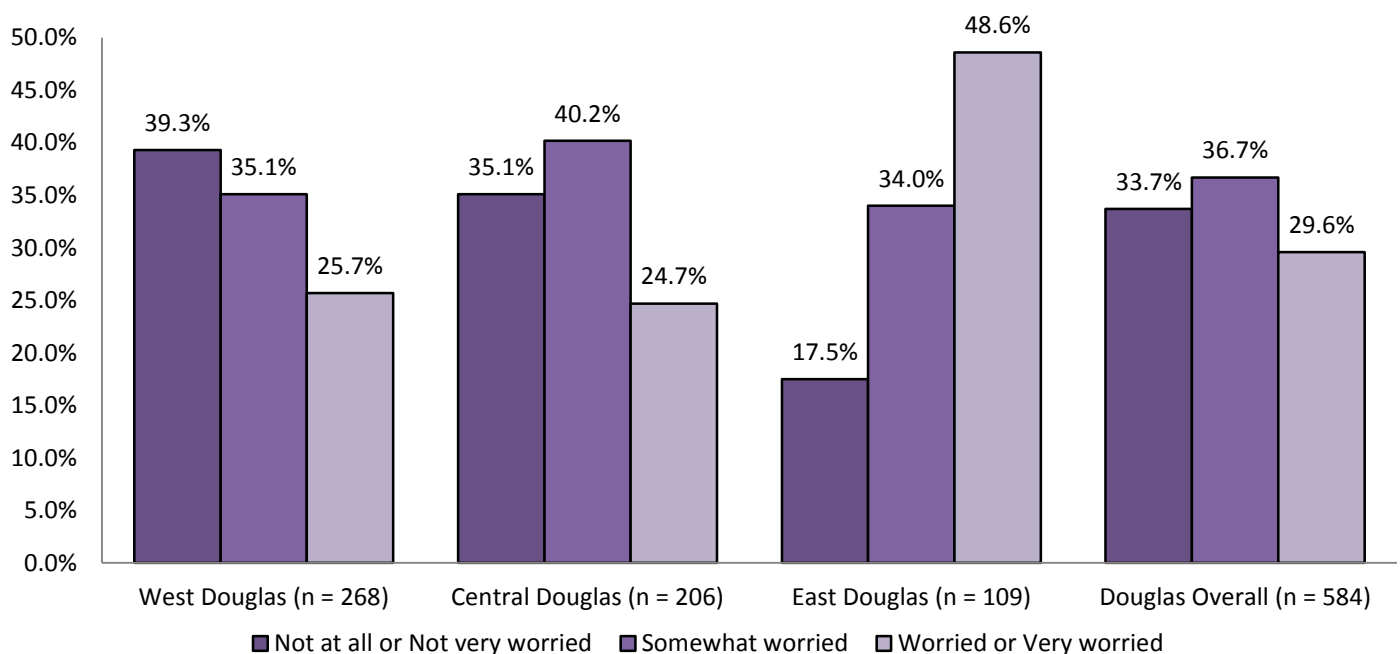
Respondents' worry about their personal risk of crime victimization was measured using the question *"How worried are you about personally being a victim of crime?"* Response options were presented on a 5-point scale from "Not worried" to "Very worried". Results are presented in Appendix 3.

- Across the Metro Poll sample, 45.8% of respondents reported that they were not worried or not very worried about personally being a victim of crime. Those who live in outlying counties were twice more likely than those from Douglas County to say they were not worried about being the victim of crime (66.6% in outlying counties versus 33.7% in Douglas County).
- There were considerable differences in respondent's perceptions of their risk of victimization within Douglas and Lancaster Counties. In western Douglas County, 25.7% of people reported being worried or very worried about being the victim of crime, about half the percentage in eastern Douglas County (48.6%) (Appendix 3, Figure 2). Evaluating Douglas County quadrants, worry was more than 35% in both northeastern and southeastern parts of the county versus about 25% west of 72nd Street. In Lancaster County, those from northern Lancaster County

reported being worried about crime victimization at nearly twice the rate of those in southern Lancaster County (23.4% versus 12.2%).

- All personal characteristics tested except church attendance shaped respondent's perceptions of their risk of victimization. Younger people, men, those never married, White non-Hispanic respondents, those with liberal political views and those who live in larger households, including those with children, were more likely to report that they were not worried about being the victim of crime. Likewise, those who had lived in the community a shorter time, those who owned their own home, those with more education, and those with higher annual household incomes were more likely to report that they were not worried about crime.

Figure 2: Geographic patterns of perceived risk of crime victimization across Douglas County



Perceptions of Location of Terrorism

Respondents were asked about their perceptions of the relative safety of urban and rural areas in Nebraska with regards to terrorism with the question “*The threat of terrorism in rural areas is less than that in urban areas*”. The response options were presented on a 5-point scale from “Strongly Disagree” to “Strongly Agree.” The results of this analysis are presented in Appendix 4.

- Overall, 17.4% of respondents to the Metro Poll disagreed or strongly disagreed that the threat of terrorism is less in rural areas than in urban areas, while 60.2% of people agreed or strongly agreed with the statement. Between counties, those in outlying counties were most likely to disagree or strongly disagree with the statement (25.2%) double the percentage who disagreed in Sarpy County, which had the lowest percentage (12.0%). This suggests that those who live in more rural parts of metro Nebraska may have different perceptions of their terrorism risk than those in denser metro counties.

- Within Douglas County, agreement that the threat of terrorism is less in rural areas than it is in urban areas was higher in western Douglas County (62.9%) compared to the central (52.4%) and eastern (44.3%) parts of the county. About 60% of Douglas County residents living west of 72nd Street agreed with the statement, versus about 48% of those living east of 72nd Street.
- Most personal characteristics shaped respondents' views of the threat of terrorism. Those under age 65, men, those currently married, those from larger households, and White non-Hispanic respondents were more likely than their counterparts to agree with the statement that the threat of terrorism is less in rural areas. Socio-economic factors also shaped respondents' views of urban versus rural terrorism. Those who owned their home, those with higher incomes and those who have higher educational attainment were more likely to agree with the statement.
- Respondent's political views shaped thoughts on terrorism as 67.1% of respondents with conservative views agreed that the threat of terrorism is less in rural areas than in urban areas versus about 56% among both those with liberal and moderate views. Those with liberal views disagreed most often (22.9%), followed by moderates (18.6%) and conservatives (13.4%).

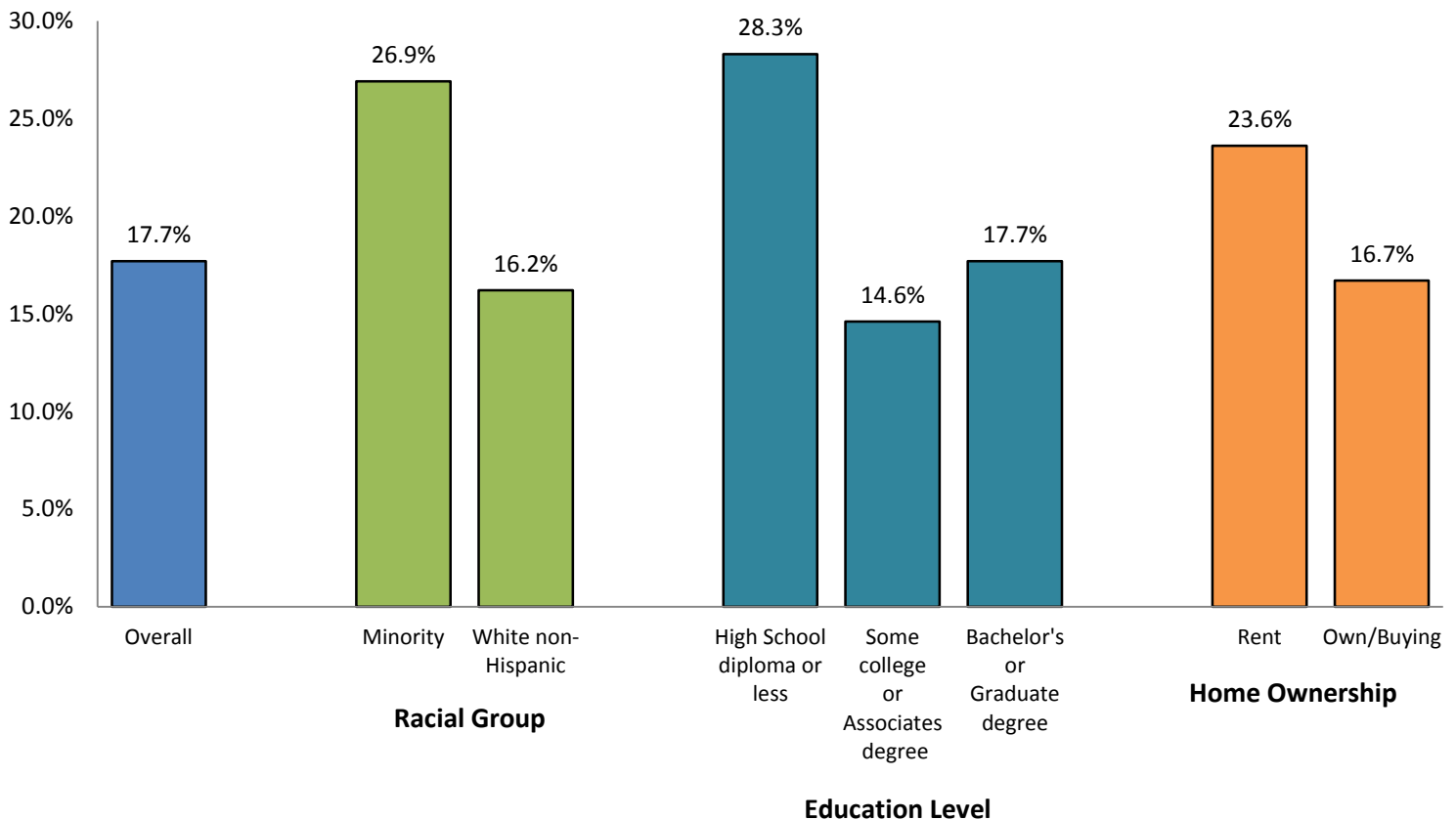
Current Community Safety Compared With Five Years Ago

Respondents were asked to rate the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with the following statement, *"I feel safer in my community today than I did five years ago"* to understand how views of community safety have changed. A 5-point scale from "Strongly Disagree" to "Strongly Agree" was used. The results are presented in Appendix 5.

- Overall, nearly half (48.0%) of respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement that they felt safer in their communities now than they did 5 years ago. Only 17.7% agreed with the statement. Within the counties sampled by the Metro Poll, those in Douglas County were the most likely to report that they disagreed with the statement (55.3%), with disagreement being about 40% in other metro counties. Those in outlying counties were most likely to agree that they were safer today (25.3%).
- Across Douglas and Sarpy Counties, there were significant differences in respondent's perceptions of changes over the last five years. Those in eastern and central Douglas County were the most likely to disagree that they feel safer now than they did five years ago (about 60% disagreed, compared with 49.7% in western Douglas County). This pattern was reversed in Sarpy County, where those in the western part of the county were most likely to disagree that they feel safer than they did five years ago (51.8% disagreed in western Sarpy County, double the 23.0% who disagreed in eastern Sarpy County).
- Older respondents were more likely than those under age 40 to disagree that they felt safer in their communities today than they did five years ago (about 52% for those age 40 or older, compared with 42.1% of those under 40). However, younger respondents were not more likely than older respondents to agree that they felt safer than they did five years earlier. Those who only had a high school diploma or less education, minority population groups, and those who rented their homes were more likely than their counterparts to agree that they felt safer than they did five years ago (Figure 3; Appendix 5.1).

- Agreement with the statement declined and disagreement rose among those who had lived in the community for relatively longer periods of time.

Figure 3: Agreement that Community is Safer Today versus Five Years Ago, by Selected Characteristics



Urban to Rural Migration in Response to Crime

To understand respondents' views of how people may respond to crime, the Metro Poll asked respondents to rate their agreement with the statement, *"I believe more people will move to rural areas from urban areas in the next ten years because they believe rural areas are safer."* A 5-point scale from "Strongly Disagree" to "Strongly Agree" was used. Results are presented in Appendix 6.

- Overall, respondents to the Metro Poll tended to disagree with the statement that people would move to rural areas in response to safety concerns (40.1% disagreed versus 26.8% who agreed). However, this pattern was reversed for respondents from outlying Metro counties, where 44.0% of respondents agreed that people would move to rural areas because they are safer compared with 22.6% who disagreed. These response patterns may be related to respondent's motivations for living in an outlying metropolitan county.
- Socio-economic characteristic tended to shape respondents' views of whether people would move for safety reasons. Those who had higher incomes, those who had higher educational attainment, and those who owned their home had a stronger tendency to disagree that people would move to rural areas to feel safer. This may be because higher socio-economic status is associated with stronger social networks and residing in areas with greater personal safety.

Personal characteristics also shaped views on migration. Those who were White non-Hispanic, held liberal political views, those who were married, younger people especially under age 40 and men disagreed more often that urban residents would move to rural areas (Appendix 6.1).

Counting on Neighbors

To understand how respondents' react to crime, the Metro Poll asked respondents to indicate whether they counted on their neighbors to watch their property. The statement was worded "*When I am away from home, I count on my neighbors to watch my property.*" A 5-point scale from "Strongly Disagree" to "Strongly Agree" was used. The results are presented in Appendix 7.

- Overall, the majority of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that they count on their neighbors to watch their property when they are away (65.8%). There were no significant differences between counties, though there were significant differences within quadrants of Douglas County. Respondents in southeastern Douglas County were the least likely to agree that they count on their neighbors (55.6%), with agreement being about 65% in other parts of the county. Southeast Douglas County residents were also most likely to disagree or strongly disagree with the statement (32.1% disagreed, versus only 16.3% disagreeing among southwest Douglas County residents).
- Respondents under the age of 40 were significantly less likely to agree that they count on their neighbors to watch their property. Marital status also shaped respondents' answers, with those who have never married reporting relatively low levels of agreement and that they disagreed with the statement almost twice as often as those who are currently married (36.1% versus 18.6%, respectively). Those who rent their home (49.4%), those who are politically liberal (58.1%), those who less regularly attend church, those who have lived in their community for a shorter period of time, households with children under age 18, and minority respondents (56.7%) were less likely than their counterparts to say that they agreed that they count on their neighbor's to watch their property (Appendix 7.1).

Crime Problem Index

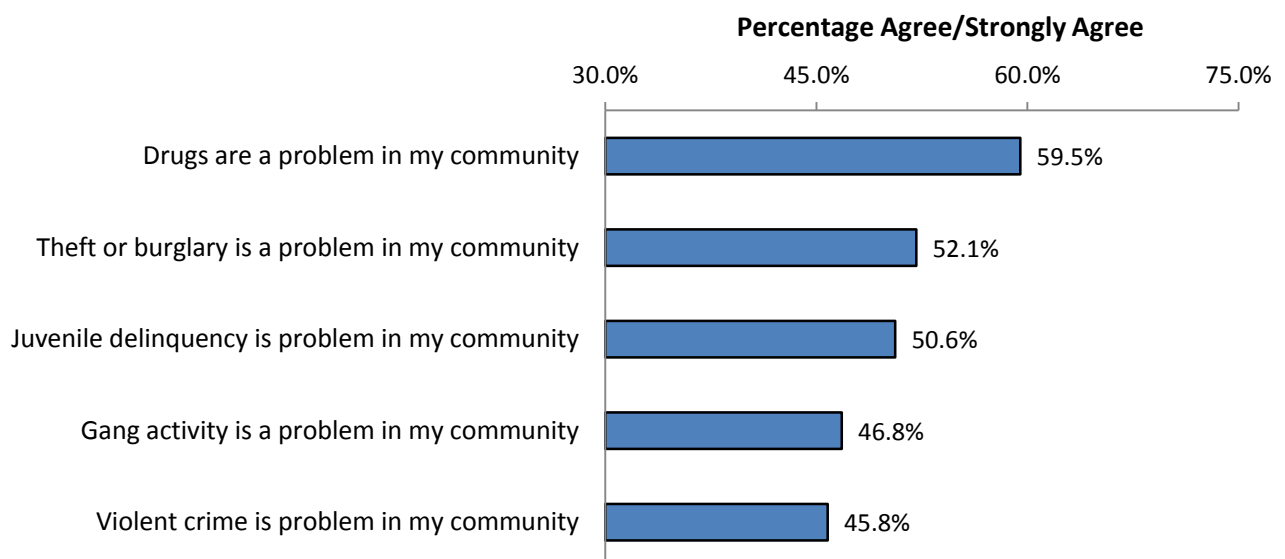
To understand how respondents view various crime problems within their community, responses to several questions were aggregated into a crime problem index. Respondents were asked, "*Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree that (theft or burglary, drugs, juvenile delinquency, violent crime, gang activity) is/are a problem in my community.*" Results are presented in Appendix 8 as the number of respondents who agreed that none or only one of the listed crimes were a problem in their community, the number who agreed that two or three types of crimes were a problem in their community, and the number who agreed that four or all five types of crimes were a problem in their community. The percentage of total respondents who indicated that each specific type of crime was problematic in their community is presented in Figure 4 – 60% of respondents listed drugs as a problem.

- Overall, a plurality of respondents agreed that four or all five of the listed crimes were a problem in their community (40.1%), while 21.9% thought that two or three types of crime were problematic, and 38.0% thought that only one or none of the listed crimes were problematic in their community. Between the surveyed counties, Douglas County respondents reported that

four or five of the crimes were problematic in their community more often than those from other counties (53.5%, compared with 32.9% in Lancaster County, the next highest percentage and only 4.8% in outlying counties).

- Within Douglas County, there was a strong east/west pattern in the distribution of the number of crimes that are problems in the community. A majority (72.2%) of respondents from eastern Douglas County reported that four or five types of crime were problematic in their community, while only 40.7% of respondents from western Douglas County felt that four or five of the types of crimes were problematic in their area. This spatial trend was reversed in Sarpy County, where just 14.3% of respondents from the eastern part of the county felt that four or five of the crimes were problematic in their community, compared with more than double that (38.2%) in the western part of the county.
- Across Douglas County quadrants, those in northeastern Douglas County were most likely to report that four or five types of crime were problematic in their area (71.7%), about 1.6 times more likely than those in northwestern and southwestern Douglas County (about 45%, Appendix 8). Those in northwestern and southwestern Douglas County were the most likely to report that none or one of the types of crime were problematic in their area, about twice as likely as those in northeastern and southeastern Douglas County. There were also strong gradients in Lancaster County where 25.4% of respondents from southern Lancaster County felt that four or five crimes were problematic, compared with 45.3% in northern Lancaster County.
- Personal characteristics shaped respondents' views of how problematic crime was in their community. Older people were more likely to say that four or five types of crime were problematic (43.9% for those in the 65+ cohort, versus 37.0% in the under 40 cohort). Those without children in the household as well as those who live alone were most likely to say that four or five of the listed crimes were problematic in their community. Renting a home, being a non-White or Hispanic person and living in one's community for a longer period of time were all factors that were associated with the belief that four or five of the listed crimes are problematic in the community (Appendix 8.1). Those attending church less frequently as well as those with higher incomes were more likely to view none or only one type of crime as being problematic.

Figure 4: Percentage of respondents reporting the listed crime is a problem in their community



Perception of Change in Community Crime Situation in the Last Few Years

To understand how respondents viewed changes in their community with regards to crime, the Metro Poll asked, *“Has the crime situation in your community changed in the past few years for the better, has it remained about the same, or has it changed for the worse?”* The response options ranged from “Much Worse,” to “Much Better” on a 5-point scale. The results of the analysis are presented in Appendix 9.

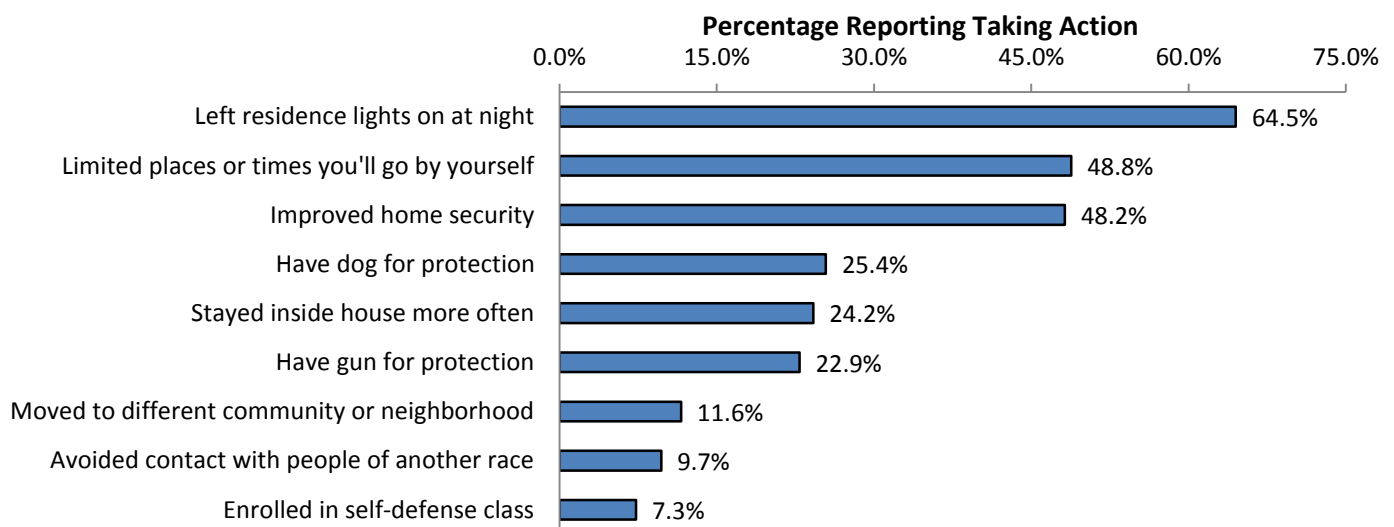
- The majority of respondents indicated that the crime situation in their community had stayed about the same (55.2%). Only 6.2% of respondents believed that their community’s crime situation had changed for the better and 38.6% stated it became worse. There were significant differences between counties. Respondents from Lancaster County were more likely than those from other counties to believe that the situation in their community had stayed about the same (69.6%), compared with 57.9% in outlying counties, the next highest percentage. Sarpy County residents stated that the crime situation had worsened most often (46.6%), nearly double the percentage in Lancaster County (25.3%).
- Within Douglas County, respondents from the eastern part of the county were about two times more likely than those from Central Douglas County to believe that the crime situation in their community had changed for the better (11.1% versus 5.5%) and three times more likely than those from western parts of the county to believe things had changed for the better (11.1% compared to 3.7%). This may be related to recent local, concentrated efforts to combat high crime rates and other social problems in parts of eastern Douglas County. Those in central Douglas County were most likely to indicate the crime situation had worsened in the past few years (52.9%) compared to about 43% from other parts of the county saying likewise.
- Certain personal characteristics shaped respondents’ views of changes in their community crime situation. Those who had lived in the community longer, held moderate political views, lived alone, had no children in the household, and those aged 65 and older were more likely than others to believe that the crime situation in their community has changed for the worse in the last few years (Appendix 9.1). Those 40-64 years old, one person households and those with no children in the household, those with moderate political views and those who had lived in the community for 5 years or less stated the community crime situation had changed for the better.

Protective Actions Index

The Metro Poll asked respondents if they had recently taken certain actions for protection against crime. The question read, *“Which of the following items have you done in the last five years because you were concerned about crime?”* Respondents answered “Yes” or “No” to a list of possible actions that included: *limited the places or times you will go by yourself, improved your home security, stayed inside your house more often, moved to a different community or neighborhood, avoided contact with people of another race, have a gun for protection, enrolled in a self-defense class, have a dog for protection and left residence lights on at night.* The index was created as the sum of the number of actions respondents had taken in response to crime: zero or 1 action taken, 2 to 3 actions taken and 4 or more actions taken. The results showing the number of actions taken by residents are presented in Appendix 10, and the percentage of each specific action is ranked in Figure 5.

- Almost two-thirds (64.5%) of respondents reported that they had left their lights on at night in response to crime. This was the most common action taken in response to crime, followed by limiting places respondents would go on their own and improving home security, actions taken by about half of respondents (48.8% and 48.2%, respectively, Figure 5).
- A slight plurality of respondents to the survey reported that they had taken 2-3 of the actions listed in response to crime (35.6%). About one third had taken four or more actions (31.6%) or zero to one action (32.8%). Respondents in outlying counties reported the lowest response to crime, with over half (54.8%) taking 0-1 actions and only 21.0% taking four or more of the actions on the list. Respondents in Douglas County reported that they had taken the most action in response to crime, with 39.7% of respondents reporting that they had taken four or more of the actions on the list and only 23.3% taking zero or one action in response to crime. Those in eastern Douglas County reported the highest response to crime within the county, where over half (51.1%) reported that they had taken four or more of the actions on the list, compared with 35.9% in central and 37.9% in western Douglas County. Only 12.2% of eastern Douglas County residents had taken zero or only one action, about half the level in other parts of the county.
- Respondents' personal characteristics shaped the number of actions they had taken in response to crime. Women reported taking more actions, with 34.6% reporting that they had taken four or more actions, compared with 28.3% of men. Those who were divorced, separated or widowed were more likely than married people and those who had never married to take four or more actions in response to crime. Conservative respondents reported taking four or more actions more often (37.0%) than politically moderate (31.9%) or politically liberal (23.3%) respondents. More frequent religious participation, a shorter number of years lived in the community, and being non-White or Hispanic also raised the number of actions respondents had taken in response to crime to four or more (Appendix 10.1).

Figure 5: Percentage of respondents reporting taking listed actions in response to crime



- Socio-economic factors also affected the number of actions taken in response to crime. Those in the lowest income bracket were most likely to report that they had taken four or more of the

listed actions (42.7%), compared with 24.5% of those in the highest income bracket. Those with the lowest educational attainment were the least likely educational group to have taken 0-1 actions in response to crime. About 25% of those with the highest educational attainment reported taking four or more actions in response to crime, compared with 42.4% of those with a high school diploma or less. Those who rent their home reported taking four or more actions more than those who own their home (40.7% versus 30.0%, respectively) (Appendix 10.1).

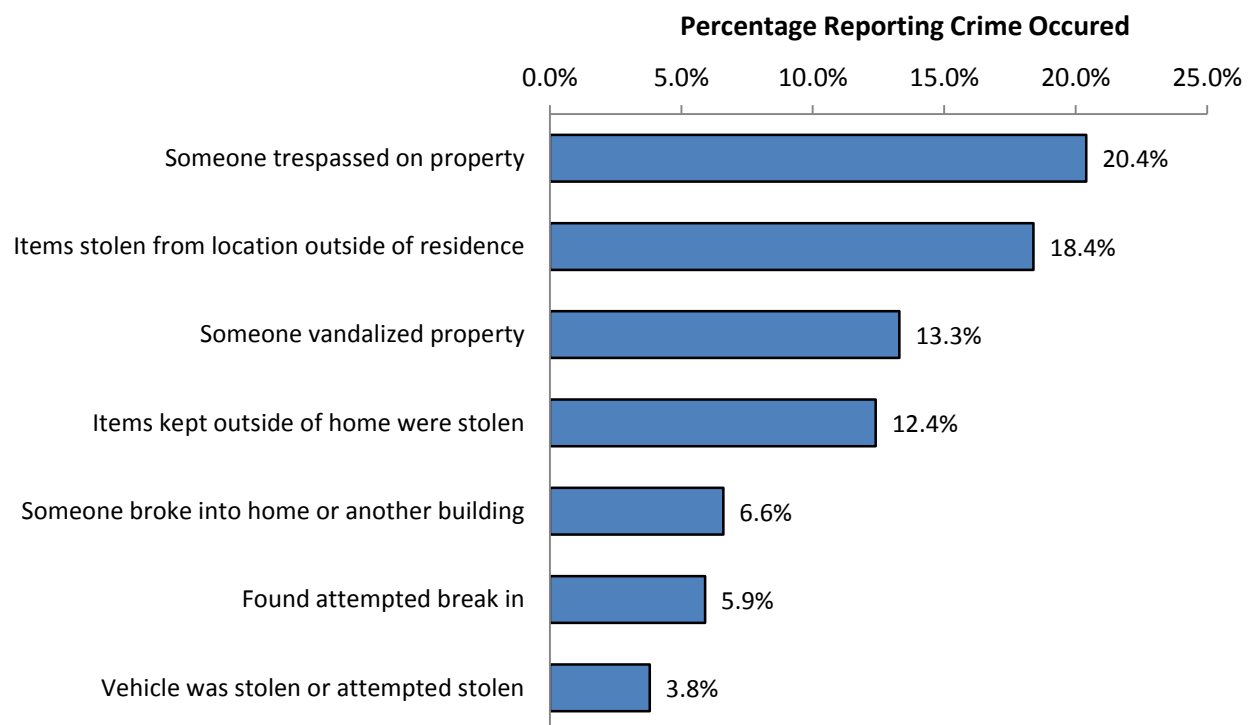
Crime Victimization Index

To understand recent patterns of crime victimization respondents were asked to report on whether they had been a victim of a list of crimes within the last six months. The question asked, *“Have any of the following items happened during the past six months?”* The crimes inquired about included: *someone breaking into their home, garage or other building, finding signs of an attempted break in, having items kept outside the home stolen, having something taken from their vehicle or place of business, someone vandalizing their property, someone trespassing on their property, or having a vehicle stolen (or attempted to be stolen)*. Respondents reported “Yes” or “No” for each type of crime. The results showing the number of crimes reported by respondents are presented in Appendix 11, and the percentage of specific crimes is shown in Figure 6.

- The most common crime reported was having someone trespass on private property (20.4%), followed by having items stolen from outside of the residence (18.4%) (Figure 6).
- Overall, 20.4% of respondents to the Metro Poll reported that two or more of the listed crimes had occurred within the last six months, 17.9% reported that one of the listed crimes had occurred and 61.7% reported that none of the listed crimes had occurred. There were significant differences in the number of crimes reported by the surveyed counties. Respondents from outlying counties reported the fewest number of crimes, with 74.3% reporting that none of the listed crimes had occurred in the last six months. Just over half (56.3%) of respondents from Douglas County reported that none of the listed crimes had occurred within the last six months, the lowest for any of the metro counties. However, Douglas County reported the highest percentage of two or more crimes being reported (25.2%), about double the percentage in Sarpy County (12.5%) or outlying metro counties (11.9%).
- There were significant differences in the number of crimes reported within Douglas County. Respondents from eastern Douglas County reported two or more crimes three times as often as those in western Douglas County (44.1% versus 16.2%). Additionally, the percentage stating no crimes in western Douglas County was twice the percentage reporting no crimes in eastern Douglas County (65.1% versus 36.4%). Respondents from southeast Douglas County were least likely to say that none of the listed crimes had occurred in the last six months (34.7%). Over half of southeast Douglas County respondents reported that two or more of the listed crimes had occurred within the last six months (51.9%), compared with 29.8% in the northeast part of the county, 17.2% in the southwest and 15.9% in northwest Douglas County. More than 6 in 10 respondents from northwestern and southwestern Douglas County reported no crimes occurring within the last 6 months.

- Personal characteristics tended to influence respondents' reported victimization. Respondents from the youngest cohort, men, and those who have never married were slightly more likely than their counterparts to have been victimized two or more times in the last 6 months. Minority respondents also reported being the victim of both one crime and two or more crimes more frequently than White non-Hispanic respondents. Those who never attend church reported no crimes (73.0%) more often than more frequent church attenders (less than 60% for other levels of church attendance).
- Socio-economic characteristics also tended to shape respondents' chances of being victimized. Respondents in higher income brackets and those with higher educational attainment were more likely to report that they had not been a victim of one of the listed crimes in the last six months. Those who own their home were also more likely than those who rent to report no crimes in the last six months and less likely to report two or more crimes in the past six months (Appendix 11.1)

Figure 6: Percentage of respondents reporting the listed crime had occurred in the past six months



Conclusions

The results of these analyses indicate that respondents' views of crime in their communities are shaped by personal, socio-economic and geographic factors. Overall, respondents to the Metro Poll tended to believe that the crime situation in their community had stayed about the same or gotten worse in the past few years. Rates of crime victimization reported by Metro Poll respondents differed depending

upon where respondents lived. Those areas reporting higher levels of crime victimization also stated the crime situation had improved in recent years. This suggests that respondents' views of the how the crime situation has changed may be shaped by factors other than recently being the victim of crime.

Respondents were also asked about what actions they had taken in response to crime in their community. A majority of respondents reported that they had left their residence lights on at night, and nearly 50 percent limited the places or times that they would go by themselves as well as improved their home's security. The number of actions taken by respondents was related to patterns of worry about crime within the community. Douglas County had the highest proportion of respondents who reported being worried or very worried about crime, followed by Sarpy, Lancaster and finally outlying counties in metro Nebraska. This pattern was reflected in the number of actions taken by respondents in response to crime in the community. Respondents in Douglas County were most likely to report taking four or more actions in response to crime, followed by Sarpy, Lancaster and the outlying metro counties. While those in Sarpy County were more worried than those in Lancaster County about being the victim of crime, and more likely to have taken four or more actions in response to these worries, those in Lancaster County were about 1.4 times more likely to report that they had been the victim of two or more crimes in the last six months.

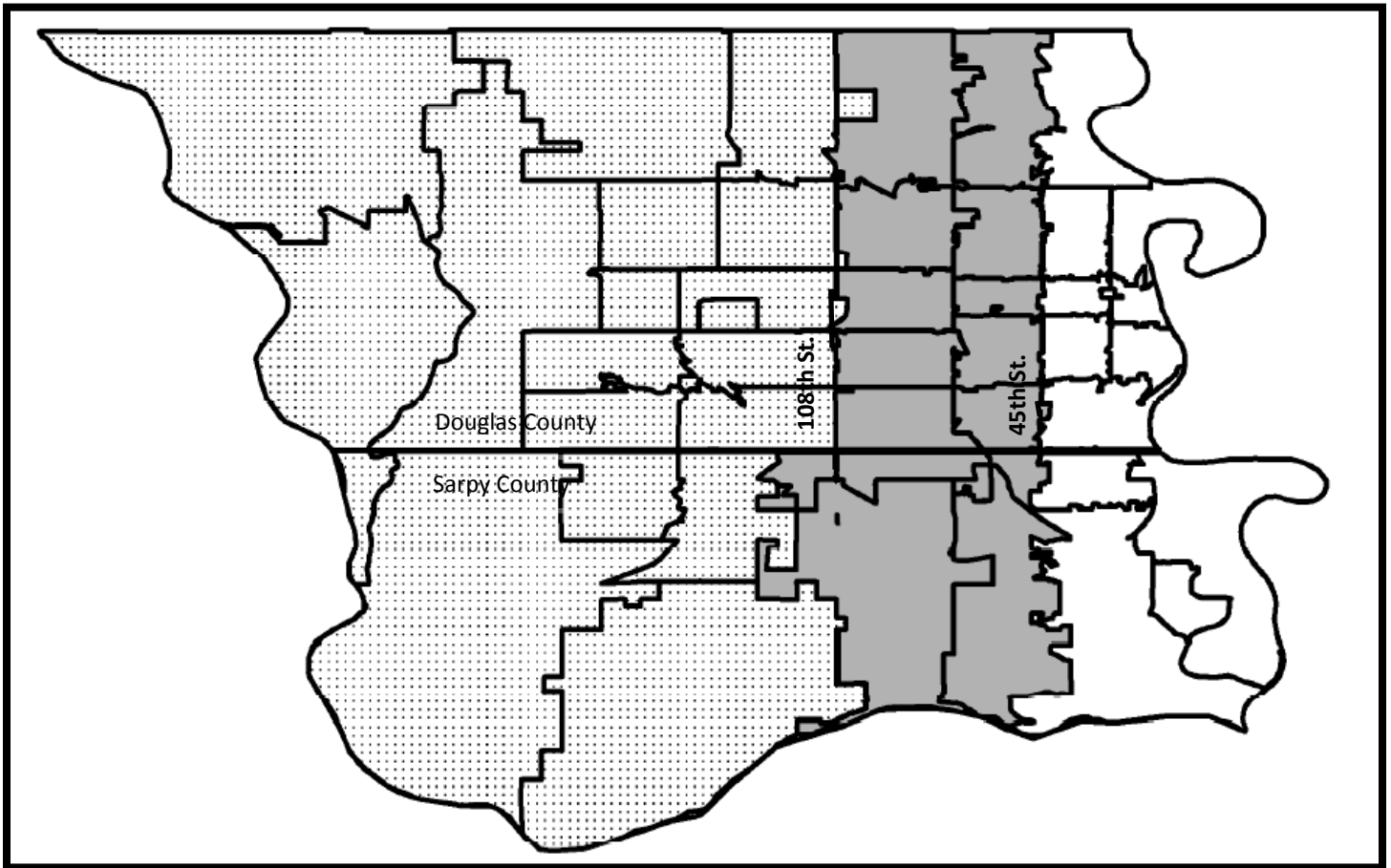
Within Douglas County, only 29.6% of respondents reported being worried or very worried about personally being the victim of crime. However, there were significant differences within different parts of the county. In eastern Douglas County, about half of respondents (48.6%) reported being worried about being the victim of crime, compared with about a quarter of respondents from central and western Douglas County. This follows patterns of the extent to which respondents' reported that crime is a problem in their community and trends in reported six month crime victimization rates.




Respondents were asked to report whether they felt safer in their community today than they did five years before. There were differences between respondents' feelings of their current safety depending on personal and socio-economic characteristics. Respondents who reported feeling safer than they did five years ago included minority respondents, renters and those who had a high school diploma or less. However, these groups were also more likely to report being a victim of crime within the last six months.

Respondents from outlying counties were more likely than those from more densely populated counties to report that they believed residents of urban areas would move to more rural areas in response to crime. This could point to one factor that motivates migration from more densely populated to more rural parts of metro Nebraska.

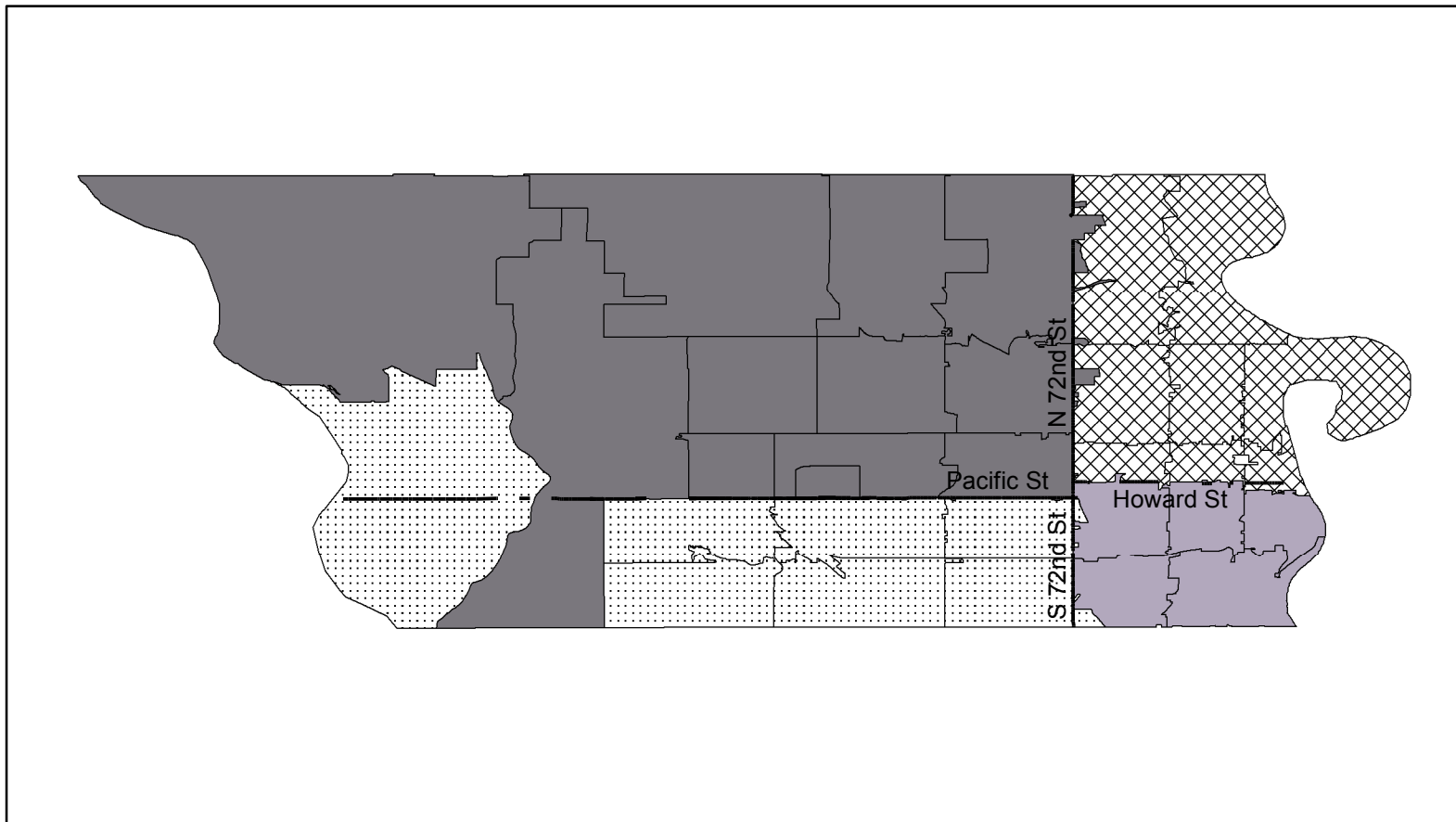
As a complement to the Metro Poll, the 2014 Rural Poll used a similar questionnaire and methodology to survey rural respondents on the same issues, allowing direct comparisons between the views and actions of rural and metro Nebraskans. Future reports and research briefs will summarize and compare the results regarding crime and personal safety asked about on the Rural Poll and Metro Polls.

Map 1: Location of Zip Codes Defining Eastern, Central, and Western Douglas and Sarpy Counties







-  Eastern Douglas/Sarpy Counties
-  Central Douglas/Sarpy Counties
-  Western Douglas/Sarpy Counties

Map 2: Location of Douglas County Quadrants as Defined by Residential Zip Codes



Douglas County Quadrants

-  Northwest
-  Southwest
-  Northeast
-  Southeast

Appendix 1: Question 16t - Satisfaction with your day to day personal safety, by county and within county

Question item: Please indicate how satisfied you are with your day to day personal safety

	Very Dissatisfied or Dissatisfied (%)	No opinion (%)	Satisfied or Very Satisfied (%)	Significance test: χ^2, 2-sided
Total (n = 1110)	8.8	9.8	81.4	
County of Residence (n = 1106)	8.8	9.9	81.4	
Douglas (n = 579)	12.8	12.8	74.4	$p = 0.000^{***}$
Sarpy (n = 149)	4.0	6.0	89.9	
Lancaster (n = 304)	3.9	6.3	89.8	
Other - outlying ¹ (n = 74)	6.8	9.5	83.8	
Douglas County ² (n = 577)	12.8	12.7	74.5	
East Douglas (n = 107)	29.9	23.4	46.7	$p = 0.000^{***}$
Central Douglas (n = 207)	13.0	11.1	75.8	
West Douglas (n = 263)	5.7	9.5	84.8	
Douglas County quadrants ³ (n = 579)	12.8	12.8	74.4	
Northwest Douglas (n = 208)	7.2	10.1	82.7	$p = 0.000^{***}$
Southwest Douglas (n = 149)	8.1	8.7	83.2	
Northeast Douglas (n = 127)	22.8	15.0	62.2	
Southeast Douglas (n = 95)	18.9	22.1	58.9	
Sarpy County ² (n = 150)	4.7	6.0	89.3	
East Sarpy (n = 60)	5.0	6.7	88.3	$p = 0.995$
Central Sarpy county (n = 51)	3.9	5.9	90.2	
West Sarpy county (n = 39)	5.1	5.1	89.7	
Lancaster County ⁴ (n = 304)	3.9	6.3	89.8	
North Lancaster (n = 114)	1.8	9.6	88.6	$p = 0.060^*$
South Lancaster (n = 190)	5.3	4.2	90.5	

* denotes items significant at the $p < 0.10$ level; ** denotes items significant at the $p < 0.05$ level; *** denotes items significant at the $p < 0.01$ level.

¹ Other - outlying counties include Cass, Saunders, Seward and Washington counties.

² For Douglas and Sarpy counties, responses were geocoded using mailing address zip codes. Geocoded data was categorized as follows: East = East of 45th St.; Central = 45th St. to 108th St.; West = 108th St. to the western county line.

³ Douglas county quadrants are based on mailing address of zip code geocoded as follows: North/South divided at Pacific St., and East/West divided at 72nd St.

⁴ North/South Lancaster is based on mailing address zip codes geocoded north/south of O St.

Appendix 1.1: Question 16t - Satisfaction with your day to day personal safety, by individual attributes

Question item: Please indicate how satisfied you are with your day to day personal safety

	Very Dissatisfied or Dissatisfied (%)	No opinion (%)	Satisfied or Very Satisfied (%)	Significance test: χ^2, 2-sided
Annual Household Income (n = 1033)	8.6	9.6	81.8	$p = 0.000^{***}$
Less than \$40,000 (n = 240)	16.3	17.1	66.7	
\$40,000 - \$59,999 (n = 210)	8.6	7.6	83.8	
\$60,000 - \$99,999 (n = 299)	7.7	10.4	81.9	
\$100,000 or more (n = 284)	3.2	3.9	93.0	
Age (n = 1098)	8.7	9.9	81.4	$p = 0.467$
Less than 40 years old (n = 460)	8.3	9.6	82.2	
40 - 64 years old (n = 477)	9.4	9.0	81.6	
65 or older (n = 161)	7.5	13.7	78.9	
Gender (n = 1105)	8.9	9.9	81.3	$p = 0.836$
Male (n = 540)	9.3	10.2	80.6	
Female (n = 565)	8.5	9.6	81.9	
Marital Status (n = 1097)	8.9	9.6	81.5	$p = 0.044^{**}$
Currently married (n = 732)	8.6	7.9	83.5	
Never married (n = 208)	10.6	11.1	78.4	
Divorced, separated or widowed (n = 157)	8.3	15.3	76.4	
Educational attainment (n = 1091)	9.0	9.6	81.4	$p = 0.000^{***}$
High school diploma or less (n = 121)	19.8	20.7	59.5	
Some college or Associates degree (n = 335)	10.4	12.2	77.3	
Bachelor or graduate degree (n = 635)	6.1	6.1	87.7	
Number of people in household (n = 1086)	8.7	9.8	81.6	$p = 0.070^*$
Exactly 1 person (n = 166)	12.0	14.5	73.5	
Exactly 2 people (n = 404)	7.9	8.7	83.4	
3+ people in the household (n = 516)	8.1	9.1	82.8	
Children in the household (n = 1094)	8.6	9.9	81.5	$p = 0.707$
No children < 18 years (n = 659)	8.6	10.5	80.9	
One or more children < 18 years (n = 435)	8.5	9.0	82.5	

Appendix 1.1 continued: Question 16t - Satisfaction with your day to day personal safety, by individual attributes

	Very Dissatisfied or Dissatisfied (%)	No opinion (%)	Satisfied or Very Satisfied (%)	Significance test: χ^2-stat, 2-sided
Own or rent home (n = 1080)	9.0	9.7	81.3	$p = 0.003^{***}$
Own/buying (n = 891)	8.1	8.8	83.2	
Rent (n = 189)	13.2	14.3	72.5	
Political views (n = 1070)	8.9	9.6	81.5	$p = 0.729$
Conservative or very conservative (n = 390)	7.4	10.0	82.6	
Moderate (n = 420)	10.2	9.5	80.2	
Liberal or very liberal (n = 260)	8.8	9.2	81.9	
Church attendance (n = 1088)	9.0	9.7	81.3	$p = 0.000^{***}$
Once a week or more (n = 419)	10.5	5.5	84.0	
Once/twice a month or several times per year (n = 254)	11.4	11.0	77.6	
Seldom/only on special religious holidays (n = 202)	7.9	17.8	74.3	
Never (n = 213)	4.2	8.5	87.3	
Years lived in the community (n = 980)	8.9	9.8	81.3	$p = 0.108$
Five or fewer years (n = 235)	11.1	7.2	81.7	
Six to Twenty years (n = 361)	6.4	11.9	81.7	
More than 20 years (n = 384)	9.9	9.4	80.7	
Years lived in the community (n = 980)	8.9	9.8	81.3	$p = 0.154$
Five or fewer years (n = 235)	11.1	7.2	81.7	
More than 5 years (n = 745)	8.2	10.6	81.2	
Race/Ethnicity (n = 1092)	8.8	9.8	81.4	$p = 0.000^{***}$
White, non-Hispanic (n = 899)	7.6	8.8	83.6	
Minority (n = 193)	14.5	14.5	71.0	
Total (n = 1110)	8.8	9.8	81.4	

* denotes items significant at the $p < 0.10$ level;

** denotes items significant at the $p < 0.05$ level;

*** denotes items significant at the $p < 0.01$ level.

Appendix 2: Question 18a - Perception of community safety, by county and within county

Question item: How worried are you about crime in your community?

	<i>Not or not very worried (%)</i>	<i>Somewhat worried (%)</i>	<i>Worried or very worried (%)</i>	<i>Significance test: χ^2, 2-sided</i>
Total (n = 1126)	28.5	33.8	37.7	
County of Residence (n = 1122)	28.3	34.0	37.7	
Douglas (n = 581)	16.7	33.6	49.6	
Sarpy (n = 151)	34.8	33.8	31.4	$p = 0.000^{***}$
Lancaster (n = 315)	39.4	35.4	25.2	
Other - outlying ¹ (n = 75)	58.6	30.9	10.5	
Douglas County ² (n = 581)	16.7	33.6	49.6	
East Douglas (n = 105)	5.0	35.3	59.7	
Central Douglas (n = 208)	12.7	35.5	51.8	$p = 0.000^{***}$
West Douglas (n = 269)	24.5	31.5	44.0	
Douglas County quadrants ³ (n = 581)	16.7	33.6	49.6	
Northwest Douglas (n = 210)	18.2	30.7	51.1	
Southwest Douglas (n = 151)	23.7	39.5	36.8	$p = 0.000^{***}$
Northeast Douglas (n = 126)	12.4	25.2	62.4	
Southeast Douglas (n = 95)	8.3	41.8	49.9	
Sarpy County ² (n = 151)	34.8	33.8	31.4	
East Sarpy (n = 62)	43.0	30.2	26.8	
Central Sarpy (n = 50)	23.8	47.0	29.2	$p = 0.061^*$
West Sarpy (n = 39)	35.9	22.5	41.6	
Lancaster County ⁴ (n = 315)	39.4	35.4	25.2	
North Lancaster (n = 118)	27.1	35.2	37.7	$p = 0.000^{***}$
South Lancaster (n = 197)	46.7	35.5	17.7	

* denotes items significant at the $p < 0.10$ level; ** denotes items significant at the $p < 0.05$ level; *** denotes items significant at the $p < 0.01$ level.

¹ Other - outlying counties include Cass, Saunders, Seward and Washington counties.

² For Douglas and Sarpy counties, responses were geocoded using mailing address zip codes. Geocoded data was categorized as follows: East = East of 45th St.; Central = 45th St. to 108th St.; West = 108th St. to the western county line.

³ Douglas county quadrants are based on mailing address of zip code geocoded as follows: North/South divided at Pacific St., and East/West divided at 72nd St.

⁴ North/South Lancaster is based on mailing address zip codes geocoded north/south of O St.

Appendix 2.1: Question 18a - Perception of community safety, by individual attributes

Question item: How worried are you about crime in your community?

	Not or not very worried (%)	Somewhat worried (%)	Worried or very worried (%)	Significance test: χ^2, 2-sided
Annual Household Income (n = 1042)	29.4	33.9	36.7	$p = 0.000^{***}$
Less than \$40,000 (n = 241)	20.9	33.0	46.1	
\$40,000 - \$59,999 (n = 211)	32.5	35.9	31.6	
\$60,000 - \$99,999 (n = 304)	31.3	27.8	40.9	
\$100,000 or more (n = 287)	32.4	39.4	28.2	
Age (n = 1113)	28.6	33.6	37.8	$p = 0.000^{***}$
Less than 40 years old (n = 463)	36.3	30.0	33.8	
40 - 64 years old (n = 480)	24.1	37.5	38.4	
65 or older (n = 170)	20.5	32.6	46.9	
Gender (n = 1120)	28.5	33.8	37.7	$p = 0.005^{***}$
Male (n = 554)	32.9	32.4	34.7	
Female (n = 566)	24.2	35.0	40.7	
Marital Status (n = 1110)	28.8	33.6	37.6	$p = 0.164$
Currently married (n = 740)	28.1	34.2	37.7	
Never married (n = 211)	34.2	33.1	32.7	
Divorced, separated or widowed (n = 159)	24.8	31.4	43.8	
Educational attainment (n = 1102)	28.8	33.4	37.9	$p = 0.000^{***}$
High school diploma or less (n = 124)	16.5	24.9	58.6	
Some college or Associates degree (n = 340)	24.0	37.1	38.9	
Bachelor or graduate degree (n = 638)	33.7	33.0	33.3	
Number of people in household (n = 1097)	28.9	33.6	37.5	$p = 0.026^{**}$
Exactly 1 person (n = 167)	27.2	27.5	45.4	
Exactly 2 people (n = 407)	26.2	33.8	39.9	
3+ people in the household (n = 523)	31.6	35.4	33.0	
Children in the household (n = 1108)	28.6	33.7	37.8	$p = 0.013^{**}$
No children < 18 years (n = 672)	25.8	33.4	40.8	
One or more children < 18 years (n = 436)	32.8	34.1	33.1	

Appendix 2.1 continued: Question 18a - Perception of community safety, by individual attributes

	Not or not very worried (%)	Somewhat worried(%)	Worried or very worried (%)	Significance test: χ^2-stat, 2-sided
Own or rent home (n = 1090)	28.4	33.5	38.2	$p = 0.026^{**}$
Own/buying (n = 904)	28.3	35.1	36.7	
Rent (n = 186)	29.0	25.6	45.4	
Political views (n = 1081)	28.1	33.6	38.2	$p = 0.001^{***}$
Conservative or very conservative (n = 402)	27.8	30.1	42.1	
Moderate (n = 423)	23.3	37.9	38.9	
Liberal or very liberal (n = 256)	36.6	32.3	31.2	
Church attendance (n = 1100)	28.6	33.6	37.8	$p = 0.037^{**}$
Once a week or more (n = 424)	24.8	33.4	41.8	
Once/twice a month or several times per year (n = 261)	27.0	35.8	37.2	
Seldom/only on special religious holidays (n = 202)	29.3	34.7	36.0	
Never (n = 214)	37.6	30.2	32.2	
Years lived in the community (n = 988)	29.0	33.5	37.5	$p = 0.000^{***}$
Five or fewer years (n = 246)	44.6	25.8	29.6	
Six to Twenty years (n = 363)	28.3	34.9	36.8	
More than 20 years (n = 379)	19.6	37.2	43.2	
Years lived in the community (n = 988)	29.0	33.5	37.5	$p = 0.000^{***}$
Five or fewer years (n = 246)	44.6	25.8	29.6	
More than 5 years (n = 742)	23.9	36.1	40.1	
Race/Ethnicity (n = 1102)	28.4	33.7	37.9	$p = 0.110$
White, non-Hispanic (n = 913)	29.7	32.8	37.4	
Minority (n = 189)	22.3	37.7	40.0	
Total (n = 1126)	28.5	33.8	37.7	

* denotes items significant at the $p < 0.10$ level;
 ** denotes items significant at the $p < 0.05$ level;
 *** denotes items significant at the $p < 0.01$ level.

Appendix 3: Question 18b - Perception of personal safety, by county and within county

Question item: How worried are you about personally being a victim of crime?

	<i>Not or not very worried (%)</i>	<i>Somewhat worried(%)</i>	<i>Worried or very worried (%)</i>	<i>Significance test: χ^2, 2-sided</i>
Total (n = 1128)	45.8	31.1	23.1	
County of Residence (n = 1124)	45.7	31.2	23.1	
Douglas (n = 584)	33.7	36.7	29.6	
Sarpy (n = 151)	56.6	23.8	19.6	$p = 0.000^{***}$
Lancaster (n = 314)	57.8	25.8	16.4	
Other - outlying ¹ (n = 75)	66.6	25.9	7.5	
Douglas County ² (n = 584)	33.7	36.7	29.6	
East Douglas (n = 109)	17.5	34.0	48.6	
Central Douglas (n = 206)	35.1	40.2	24.7	$p = 0.000^{***}$
West Douglas (n = 268)	39.3	35.1	25.7	
Douglas County quadrants ³ (n = 584)	33.7	36.7	29.6	
Northwest Douglas (n = 209)	34.4	37.5	28.1	
Southwest Douglas (n = 151)	40.4	37.3	22.2	$p = 0.007^{***}$
Northeast Douglas (n = 130)	35.0	28.6	36.4	
Southeast Douglas (n = 95)	19.7	44.7	35.5	
Sarpy County ² (n = 151)	56.6	23.8	19.6	
East Sarpy (n = 61)	63.0	20.3	16.7	
Central Sarpy (n = 51)	55.5	22.6	21.9	$p = 0.621$
West Sarpy (n = 39)	47.9	31.1	21.0	
Lancaster County ⁴ (n = 314)	57.8	25.8	16.4	
North Lancaster (n = 118)	52.8	23.8	23.4	$p = 0.035^{**}$
South Lancaster (n = 196)	60.8	27.0	12.2	

* denotes items significant at the $p < 0.10$ level; ** denotes items significant at the $p < 0.05$ level; *** denotes items significant at the $p < 0.01$ level.

¹ Other - outlying counties include Cass, Saunders, Seward and Washington counties.

² For Douglas and Sarpy counties, responses were geocoded using mailing address zip codes. Geocoded data was categorized as follows: East = East of 45th St.; Central = 45th St. to 108th St.; West = 108th St. to the western county line.

³ Douglas county quadrants are based on mailing address of zip code geocoded as follows: North/South divided at Pacific St., and East/West divided at 72nd St.

⁴ North/South Lancaster is based on mailing address zip codes geocoded north/south of O St.

Appendix 3.1: Question 18b- Perception of personal safety, by individual attributes

Question item: How worried are you about personally being a victim of crime?

	Not or not very worried (%)	Somewhat worried (%)	Worried or very worried (%)	Significance test: χ^2, 2-sided
Annual Household Income (n = 1044)	47.2	30.6	22.2	$p = 0.000^{***}$
Less than \$40,000 (n = 241)	31.9	32.6	35.6	
\$40,000 - \$59,999 (n = 215)	51.4	31.3	17.3	
\$60,000 - \$99,999 (n = 304)	47.8	28.2	24.0	
\$100,000 or more (n = 285)	56.4	30.8	12.8	
Age (n = 1115)	45.7	31.0	23.3	$p = 0.000^{***}$
Less than 40 years old (n = 469)	54.2	24.1	21.7	
40 - 64 years old (n = 477)	40.7	36.3	23.0	
65 or older (n = 169)	36.5	35.2	28.3	
Gender (n = 1122)	45.9	31.1	23.1	$p = 0.000^{***}$
Male (n = 553)	52.6	26.6	20.7	
Female (n = 569)	39.3	35.4	25.4	
Marital Status (n = 1112)	46.2	30.9	22.9	$p = 0.000^{***}$
Currently married (n = 743)	44.9	33.9	21.1	
Never married (n = 211)	56.1	16.7	27.2	
Divorced, separated or widowed (n = 159)	38.8	35.6	25.6	
Educational attainment (n = 1104)	46.0	31.2	22.8	$p = 0.000^{***}$
High school diploma or less (n = 123)	25.9	33.2	40.9	
Some college or Associates degree (n = 340)	39.3	32.9	27.8	
Bachelor or graduate degree (n = 641)	53.4	30.0	16.7	
Number of people in household (n = 1099)	46.1	31.1	22.7	$p = 0.053^*$
Exactly 1 person (n = 166)	42.3	28.9	28.8	
Exactly 2 people (n = 408)	43.3	31.9	24.8	
3+ people in the household (n = 525)	49.6	31.3	19.2	
Children in the household (n = 1110)	45.7	31.0	23.2	$p = 0.003^{***}$
No children < 18 years (n = 672)	42.4	31.1	26.4	
One or more children < 18 years (n = 438)	50.8	30.9	18.3	

Appendix 3.1 continued: Question 18b- Perception of personal safety, by individual attributes

	Not or not very worried (%)	Somewhat worried (%)	Worried or very worried (%)	Significance test: χ^2-stat, 2-sided
Own or rent home (n = 1092)	45.7	31.4	22.9	$p = 0.002^{***}$
Own/buying (n = 903)	46.5	32.6	20.9	
Rent (n = 189)	42.0	25.4	32.6	
Political views (n = 1083)	45.5	31.7	22.9	$p = 0.039^{**}$
Conservative or very conservative (n = 401)	44.5	29.9	25.6	
Moderate (n = 421)	42.3	35.8	21.9	
Liberal or very liberal (n = 261)	52.3	27.5	20.2	
Church attendance (n = 1103)	46.1	31.0	22.9	$p = 0.562$
Once a week or more (n = 426)	44.2	31.9	24.0	
Once/twice a month or several times per year (n = 261)	47.1	28.6	24.4	
Seldom/only on special religious holidays (n = 201)	43.7	33.1	23.3	
Never (n = 215)	51.0	30.4	18.6	
Years lived in the community (n = 990)	46.4	31.0	22.6	$p = 0.000^{***}$
Five or fewer years (n = 245)	58.0	20.1	21.9	
Six to Twenty years (n = 363)	47.0	29.9	23.1	
More than 20 years (n = 382)	38.3	39.2	22.6	
Years lived in the community (n = 990)	46.4	31.0	22.6	$p = 0.000^{***}$
Five or fewer years (n = 245)	58.0	20.1	21.9	
More than 5 years (n = 745)	42.5	34.6	22.8	
Race/Ethnicity (n = 1104)	45.8	30.9	23.3	$p = 0.000^{***}$
White, non-Hispanic (n = 912)	47.1	32.2	20.7	
Minority (n = 192)	39.5	25.2	35.4	
Total (n = 1128)	45.8	31.1	23.1	

* denotes items significant at the $p < 0.10$ level;
 ** denotes items significant at the $p < 0.05$ level;
 *** denotes items significant at the $p < 0.01$ level.

Appendix 4: Question 19a - Perception of location of terrorism, by county and within county

Question item: Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statement: The threat of terrorism in rural areas is less than that in urban areas

	Strongly disagree or disagree (%)	Don't know (%)	Agree or strongly agree (%)	Significance test: χ^2, 2-sided
Total (n = 1132)	17.4	22.4	60.2	
County of Residence (n = 1128)	17.4	22.4	60.1	
Douglas (n = 587)	18.7	25.6	55.7	$p = 0.002^{***}$
Sarpy (n = 152)	12.0	24.6	63.4	
Lancaster (n = 314)	15.8	16.1	68.1	
Other - outlying ¹ (n = 74)	25.2	19.9	54.9	
Douglas County ² (n = 587)	18.7	25.6	55.7	
East Douglas (n = 110)	16.8	38.9	44.3	$p = 0.001^{***}$
Central Douglas (n = 209)	20.2	27.4	52.4	
West Douglas (n = 269)	18.3	18.8	62.9	
Douglas County quadrants ³ (n = 587)	18.7	25.6	55.7	
Northwest Douglas (n = 210)	21.1	18.0	60.9	$p = 0.008^{***}$
Southwest Douglas (n = 151)	17.3	22.8	59.9	
Northeast Douglas (n = 130)	17.9	34.0	48.1	
Southeast Douglas (n = 96)	16.8	35.3	47.9	
Sarpy County ² (n = 152)	12.0	24.6	63.4	
East Sarpy (n = 62)	11.8	34.6	53.7	$p = 0.106$
Central Sarpy (n = 51)	14.8	21.0	64.2	
West Sarpy (n = 39)	8.6	13.5	77.9	
Lancaster County ⁴ (n = 314)	15.8	16.1	68.1	
North Lancaster (n = 118)	19.6	15.6	64.8	$p = 0.364$
South Lancaster (n = 196)	13.5	16.4	70.1	

* denotes items significant at the $p < 0.10$ level; ** denotes items significant at the $p < 0.05$ level; *** denotes items significant at the $p < 0.01$ level.

¹ Other - outlying counties include Cass, Saunders, Seward and Washington counties.

² For Douglas and Sarpy counties, responses were geocoded using mailing address zip codes. Geocoded data was categorized as follows: East = East of 45th St.; Central = 45th St. to 108th St.; West = 108th St. to the western county line.

³ Douglas county quadrants are based on mailing address of zip code geocoded as follows: North/South divided at Pacific St., and East/West divided at 72nd St.

⁴ North/South Lancaster is based on mailing address zip codes geocoded north/south of O St.

Appendix 4.1: Question 19a - Perception of location of terrorism, by individual attributes

Question item: Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statement: The threat of terrorism in rural areas is less than that in urban areas.

	Strongly disagree or disagree (%)	Don't know (%)	Agree or strongly agree (%)	Significance test: χ^2, 2-sided
Annual Household Income (n = 1048)	17.4	21.4	61.2	
Less than \$40,000 (n = 242)	17.9	37.9	44.1	
\$40,000 - \$59,999 (n = 216)	20.9	24.5	54.6	$p = 0.000^{***}$
\$60,000 - \$99,999 (n = 304)	16.5	12.6	70.9	
\$100,000 or more (n = 287)	15.5	14.4	70.1	
Age (n = 1119)	17.4	22.2	60.4	
Less than 40 years old (n = 469)	15.3	21.1	63.6	
40 - 64 years old (n = 480)	19.5	18.4	62.1	$p = 0.000^{***}$
65 or older (n = 170)	17.5	36.1	46.4	
Gender (n = 1126)	17.5	22.2	60.3	
Male (n = 555)	18.0	16.2	65.7	$p = 0.000^{***}$
Female (n = 571)	17.0	27.9	55.1	
Marital Status (n = 1116)	17.4	22.0	60.5	
Currently married (n = 745)	15.9	19.4	64.7	
Never married (n = 211)	22.2	19.4	58.4	$p = 0.000^{***}$
Divorced, separated or widowed (n = 160)	18.3	37.6	44.1	
Educational attainment (n = 1108)	17.6	21.8	60.6	
High school diploma or less (n = 124)	16.7	44.4	38.9	
Some college or Associates degree (n = 336)	23.0	24.8	52.2	$p = 0.000^{***}$
Bachelor or graduate degree (n = 640)	14.9	15.9	69.2	
Number of people in household (n = 1103)	17.6	21.8	60.6	
Exactly 1 person (n = 168)	18.1	30.9	51.0	
Exactly 2 people (n = 411)	17.0	19.5	63.4	$p = 0.026^{**}$
3+ people in the household (n = 524)	18.0	20.5	61.5	
Children in the household (n = 1114)	17.5	22.3	60.2	
No children < 18 years (n = 676)	18.3	22.7	59.0	
One or more children < 18 years (n = 438)	16.2	21.6	62.2	$p = 0.528$

Appendix 4.1 continued: Question 19a - Perception of location of terrorism, by individual attributes

	Strongly disagree or disagree (%)	Don't know (%)	Agree or strongly agree (%)	Significance test: χ^2-stat, 2-sided
Own or rent home (n = 1095)	17.5	22.0	60.5	<i>p</i> = 0.000***
Own/buying (n = 904)	17.4	19.8	62.9	
Rent (n = 191)	18.4	32.5	49.1	
Political views (n = 1087)	17.7	22.3	60.0	<i>p</i> = 0.001***
Conservative or very conservative (n = 402)	13.4	19.5	67.1	
Moderate (n = 424)	18.6	26.2	55.2	
Liberal or very liberal (n = 261)	22.9	20.5	56.6	
Church attendance (n = 1106)	17.5	22.2	60.3	<i>p</i> = 0.375
Once a week or more (n = 428)	14.6	23.5	61.9	
Once/twice a month or several times per year (n = 260)	17.4	20.6	62.0	
Seldom/only on special religious holidays (n = 203)	19.0	21.8	59.2	
Never (n = 216)	22.0	21.7	56.3	
Years lived in the community (n = 992)	17.2	21.6	61.3	<i>p</i> = 0.160
Five or fewer years (n = 246)	13.9	24.7	61.4	
Six to Twenty years (n = 362)	18.0	18.0	64.0	
More than 20 years (n = 384)	18.4	23.0	58.6	
Years lived in the community (n = 992)	17.2	21.6	61.3	<i>p</i> = 0.177
Five or fewer years (n = 246)	13.9	24.7	61.4	
More than 5 years (n = 746)	18.2	20.6	61.2	
Race/Ethnicity (n = 1108)	17.2	21.9	60.9	<i>p</i> = 0.000***
White, non-Hispanic (n = 915)	16.2	19.3	64.5	
Minority (n = 193)	22.3	33.9	43.8	
Total (n = 1132)	17.4	22.4	60.2	

* denotes items significant at the $p < 0.10$ level;

** denotes items significant at the $p < 0.05$ level;

*** denotes items significant at the $p < 0.01$ level.

Appendix 5: Question 19b - Community safer compared to 5 years ago, by county and within county

Question item: Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statement: I feel safer in my community today than I did five years ago.

	Strongly disagree or disagree (%)	Don't know (%)	Agree or strongly agree (%)	Significance test: χ^2, 2-sided
Total (n = 1128)	48.0	34.2	17.7	
County of Residence (n = 1124)	47.9	34.3	17.8	
Douglas (n = 585)	55.3	28.1	16.6	$p = 0.000^{***}$
Sarpy (n = 152)	38.5	45.7	15.8	
Lancaster (n = 313)	40.9	39.9	19.2	
Other - outlying ¹ (n = 73)	38.4	36.3	25.3	
Douglas County ² (n = 585)	55.3	28.1	16.6	
East Douglas (n = 108)	59.7	18.5	21.8	
Central Douglas (n = 209)	60.1	27.9	12.0	$p = 0.013^{**}$
West Douglas (n = 268)	49.7	32.1	18.2	
Douglas County quadrants ³ (n = 585)	55.3	28.1	16.6	
Northwest Douglas (n = 210)	51.9	31.6	16.4	
Southwest Douglas (n = 150)	51.4	32.9	15.8	$p = 0.072^*$
Northeast Douglas (n = 129)	63.5	16.8	19.7	
Southeast Douglas (n = 96)	57.8	27.8	14.4	
Sarpy County ² (n = 152)	38.5	45.7	15.8	
East Sarpy (n = 62)	23.0	60.0	17.0	
Central Sarpy (n = 51)	46.9	33.8	19.3	$p = 0.012^{**}$
West Sarpy (n = 39)	51.8	38.7	9.4	
Lancaster County ⁴ (n = 313)	40.9	39.9	19.2	
North Lancaster (n = 118)	42.4	42.0	15.7	$p = 0.470$
South Lancaster (n = 196)	40.1	38.6	21.3	

* denotes items significant at the $p < 0.10$ level; ** denotes items significant at the $p < 0.05$ level; *** denotes items significant at the $p < 0.01$ level.

¹ Other - outlying counties include Cass, Saunders, Seward and Washington counties.

² For Douglas and Sarpy counties, responses were geocoded using mailing address zip codes. Geocoded data was categorized as follows: East = East of 45th St.; Central = 45th St. to 108th St.; West = 108th St. to the western county line.

³ Douglas county quadrants are based on mailing address of zip code geocoded as follows: North/South divided at Pacific St., and East/West divided at 72nd St.

⁴ North/South Lancaster is based on mailing address zip codes geocoded north/south of O St.

Appendix 5.1: Question 19b - Community safer compared to 5 years ago, by individual attributes

Question item: Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statement: I feel safer in my community today than I did five years ago.

	Strongly disagree or disagree (%)	Don't know (%)	Agree or strongly agree (%)	Significance test: χ^2, 2-sided
Annual Household Income (n = 1044)	47.2	35.2	17.7	$p = 0.290$
Less than \$40,000 (n = 240)	48.6	33.9	17.5	
\$40,000 - \$59,999 (n = 216)	41.0	38.0	21.0	
\$60,000 - \$99,999 (n = 304)	46.4	37.8	15.8	
\$100,000 or more (n = 285)	51.4	31.4	17.2	
Age (n = 1115)	47.8	34.5	17.7	$p = 0.005^{***}$
Less than 40 years old (n = 467)	42.1	40.9	17.0	
40 - 64 years old (n = 477)	51.8	30.1	18.1	
65 or older (n = 170)	52.1	29.6	18.3	
Gender (n = 1122)	47.8	34.3	17.8	$p = 0.082^*$
Male (n = 555)	44.6	37.2	18.2	
Female (n = 567)	50.9	31.6	17.5	
Marital Status (n = 1112)	47.7	34.5	17.8	$p = 0.079^*$
Currently married (n = 741)	50.0	33.0	17.1	
Never married (n = 210)	39.6	41.7	18.7	
Divorced, separated or widowed (n = 162)	47.4	32.4	20.2	
Educational attainment (n = 1104)	47.3	34.7	18.0	$p = 0.011^{**}$
High school diploma or less (n = 123)	45.7	26.0	28.3	
Some college or Associates degree (n = 342)	48.1	37.3	14.6	
Bachelor or graduate degree (n = 639)	47.2	35.0	17.7	
Number of people in household (n = 1099)	47.6	34.5	17.8	$p = 0.338$
Exactly 1 person (n = 168)	53.5	32.7	13.8	
Exactly 2 people (n = 408)	46.9	36.0	17.1	
3+ people in the household (n = 522)	46.3	34.0	19.7	
Children in the household (n = 1110)	47.8	34.5	17.7	$p = 0.791$
No children < 18 years (n = 673)	48.6	34.0	17.4	
One or more children < 18 years (n = 436)	46.5	35.4	18.1	

Appendix 5.1 continued: Question 19b - Community safer compared to 5 years ago, by individual attributes

	Strongly disagree or disagree (%)	Don't know (%)	Agree or strongly agree (%)	Significance test: χ^2-stat, 2-sided
Own or rent home (n = 1091)	47.6	34.4	17.9	<i>p</i> = 0.049**
Own/buying (n = 902)	48.9	34.3	16.7	
Rent (n = 190)	41.4	35.0	23.6	
Political views (n = 1083)	47.6	34.5	18.0	<i>p</i> = 0.432
Conservative or very conservative (n = 403)	48.8	33.9	17.3	
Moderate (n = 422)	49.5	32.6	17.9	
Liberal or very liberal (n = 258)	42.5	38.4	19.2	
Church attendance (n = 1102)	47.3	34.7	18.1	<i>p</i> = 0.096*
Once a week or more (n = 428)	48.4	31.4	20.2	
Once/twice a month or several times per year (n = 259)	45.9	36.7	17.4	
Seldom/only on special religious holidays (n = 203)	49.9	30.9	19.2	
Never (n = 212)	44.2	42.4	13.4	
Years lived in the community (n = 988)	47.7	34.5	17.8	<i>p</i> = 0.000***
Five or fewer years (n = 243)	35.7	44.0	20.2	
Six to Twenty years (n = 362)	45.0	36.4	18.6	
More than 20 years (n = 383)	58.0	26.7	15.4	
Years lived in the community (n = 988)	47.7	34.5	17.8	<i>p</i> = 0.000***
Five or fewer years (n = 243)	35.7	44.0	20.2	
More than 5 years (n = 744)	51.7	31.4	17.0	
Race/Ethnicity (n = 1104)	47.4	34.5	18.0	<i>p</i> = 0.001***
White, non-Hispanic (n = 912)	47.9	35.9	16.2	
Minority (n = 192)	45.1	28.0	26.9	
Total (n = 1128)	48.0	34.2	17.7	

* denotes items significant at the $p < 0.10$ level;

** denotes items significant at the $p < 0.05$ level;

*** denotes items significant at the $p < 0.01$ level.

Appendix 6: Question 19c - Move from urban to rural areas in the next 10 years, by county and within county

Question item: Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statement: I believe more people will move to rural areas from urban areas in the next ten years because they believe rural areas are safer.

	Strongly disagree or disagree (%)	Don't know (%)	Agree or strongly agree (%)	Significance test: χ^2, 2-sided
Total (n = 1131)	40.1	33.1	26.8	
County of Residence (n = 1127)	40.0	33.1	26.8	
Douglas (n = 588)	37.2	36.1	26.8	$p = 0.000^{***}$
Sarpy (n = 152)	43.8	32.8	23.4	
Lancaster (n = 315)	47.6	27.6	24.7	
Other - outlying ¹ (n = 72)	22.6	33.3	44.0	
Douglas County ² (n = 588)	37.2	36.1	26.8	
East Douglas (n = 110)	28.9	43.2	27.9	$p = 0.315$
Central Douglas (n = 209)	40.3	33.8	25.8	
West Douglas (n = 269)	38.1	34.9	27.0	
Douglas County quadrants ³ (n = 588)	37.2	36.1	26.8	
Northwest Douglas (n = 210)	33.9	35.0	31.1	$p = 0.219$
Southwest Douglas (n = 151)	43.2	34.1	22.7	
Northeast Douglas (n = 130)	36.6	34.3	29.0	
Southeast Douglas (n = 97)	35.6	43.9	20.5	
Sarpy County ² (n = 152)	43.8	32.8	23.4	
East Sarpy (n = 62)	29.8	37.7	32.5	$p = 0.051^*$
Central Sarpy (n = 51)	55.1	26.9	18.0	
West Sarpy (n = 39)	51.0	33.0	16.0	
Lancaster County ⁴ (n = 315)	47.6	27.6	24.7	
North Lancaster (n = 118)	50.3	24.2	25.5	$p = 0.568$
South Lancaster (n = 197)	46.0	29.7	24.3	

* denotes items significant at the $p < 0.10$ level; ** denotes items significant at the $p < 0.05$ level; *** denotes items significant at the $p < 0.01$ level.

¹ Other - outlying counties include Cass, Saunders, Seward and Washington counties.

² For Douglas and Sarpy counties, responses were geocoded using mailing address zip codes. Geocoded data was categorized as follows: East = East of 45th St.; Central = 45th St. to 108th St.; West = 108th St. to the western county line.

³ Douglas county quadrants are based on mailing address of zip code geocoded as follows: North/South divided at Pacific St., and East/West divided at 72nd St.

⁴ North/South Lancaster is based on mailing address zip codes geocoded north/south of O St.

Appendix 6.1: Question 19c - Move from urban to rural areas in the next 10 years, by individual attributes

Question item: Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statement: I believe more people will move to rural areas from urban areas in the next ten years because they believe rural areas are safer.

	Strongly disagree or disagree (%)	Don't know (%)	Agree or strongly agree (%)	Significance test: χ^2, 2-sided
Annual Household Income (n = 1047)	40.8	32.6	26.6	
Less than \$40,000 (n = 242)	23.4	44.5	32.1	
\$40,000 - \$59,999 (n = 216)	40.6	30.9	28.5	$p = 0.000^{***}$
\$60,000 - \$99,999 (n = 302)	44.7	32.2	23.1	
\$100,000 or more (n = 287)	51.6	24.2	24.2	
Age (n = 1118)	40.4	32.9	26.7	
Less than 40 years old (n = 469)	46.8	26.9	26.3	
40 - 64 years old (n = 478)	37.7	36.2	26.1	$p = 0.001^{***}$
65 or older (n = 171)	30.6	39.7	29.6	
Gender (n = 1125)	40.3	33.0	26.7	
Male (n = 553)	46.7	27.2	26.2	$p = 0.000^{***}$
Female (n = 572)	34.1	38.6	27.3	
Marital Status (n = 1115)	40.4	32.9	26.7	
Currently married (n = 743)	43.3	31.3	25.4	
Never married (n = 211)	37.3	32.9	29.8	$p = 0.043^{**}$
Divorced, separated or widowed (n = 162)	31.3	40.2	28.5	
Educational attainment (n = 1107)	40.1	33.2	26.7	
High school diploma or less (n = 125)	21.4	36.5	42.1	
Some college or Associates degree (n = 340)	28.1	41.5	30.4	$p = 0.000^{***}$
Bachelor or graduate degree (n = 643)	50.1	28.1	21.8	
Number of people in household (n = 1102)	40.5	33.0	26.4	
Exactly 1 person (n = 170)	32.3	39.1	28.6	
Exactly 2 people (n = 410)	42.7	32.9	24.4	$p = 0.132$
3+ people in the household (n = 523)	41.5	31.1	27.4	
Children in the household (n = 1113)	40.4	32.9	26.7	
No children < 18 years (n = 675)	38.9	35.3	25.8	$p = 0.101$
One or more children < 18 years (n = 438)	42.9	29.2	28.0	

Appendix 6.1 continued: Question 19c - Move from urban to rural areas in the next 10 years, by individual attributes

	Strongly disagree or disagree (%)	Don't know (%)	Agree or strongly agree (%)	Significance test: χ^2-stat, 2-sided
Own or rent home (n = 1095)	40.1	33.2	26.8	<i>p</i> = 0.038**
Own/buying (n = 904)	41.5	31.6	26.8	
Rent (n = 191)	33.1	40.5	26.4	
Political views (n = 1086)	40.5	33.4	26.1	<i>p</i> = 0.000***
Conservative or very conservative (n = 400)	34.4	33.5	32.1	
Moderate (n = 425)	38.4	36.8	24.9	
Liberal or very liberal (n = 261)	53.5	27.7	18.7	
Church attendance (n = 1106)	40.0	33.2	26.7	<i>p</i> = 0.302
Once a week or more (n = 427)	37.5	33.4	29.2	
Once/twice a month or several times per year (n = 260)	39.4	31.2	29.4	
Seldom/only on special religious holidays (n = 203)	42.6	33.0	24.5	
Never (n = 216)	43.5	35.7	20.9	
Years lived in the community (n = 991)	41.3	32.8	25.9	<i>p</i> = 0.343
Five or fewer years (n = 246)	40.1	29.6	30.4	
Six to Twenty years (n = 361)	43.3	32.4	24.3	
More than 20 years (n = 384)	40.3	35.2	24.6	
Years lived in the community (n = 991)	41.3	32.8	25.9	<i>p</i> = 0.161
Five or fewer years (n = 246)	40.1	29.6	30.4	
More than 5 years (n = 745)	41.7	33.8	24.4	
Race/Ethnicity (n = 1107)	40.5	33.0	26.5	<i>p</i> = 0.005***
White, non-Hispanic (n = 914)	42.1	33.3	24.6	
Minority (n = 193)	33.0	31.5	35.5	
Total (n = 1131)	40.1	33.1	26.8	

* denotes items significant at the $p < 0.10$ level;

** denotes items significant at the $p < 0.05$ level;

*** denotes items significant at the $p < 0.01$ level.

Appendix 7: Question 19i - Count on neighbors to watch my property when away, by county and within county

Question item: Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statement: When I am away from home, I count on my neighbors to watch my property.

	Strongly disagree or disagree (%)	Don't know (%)	Agree or strongly agree (%)	Significance test: χ^2, 2-sided
Total (n = 1131)	22.3	11.9	65.8	
County of Residence (n = 1127)	22.3	11.7	65.9	
Douglas (n = 587)	22.8	13.4	63.9	$p = 0.181$
Sarpy (n = 151)	23.2	6.0	70.8	
Lancaster (n = 314)	21.6	12.6	65.8	
Other - outlying ¹ (n = 74)	20.3	7.1	72.6	
Douglas County ² (n = 587)	22.8	13.4	63.9	
East Douglas (n = 110)	27.3	10.3	62.3	$p = 0.155$
Central Douglas (n = 208)	26.0	14.6	59.4	
West Douglas (n = 270)	18.4	13.7	68.0	
Douglas County quadrants ³ (n = 587)	22.8	13.4	63.9	
Northwest Douglas (n = 210)	20.5	15.1	64.4	$p = 0.024^{**}$
Southwest Douglas (n = 151)	16.3	16.8	66.9	
Northeast Douglas (n = 130)	26.9	7.5	65.6	
Southeast Douglas (n = 97)	32.1	12.2	55.6	
Sarpy County ² (n = 151)	23.2	6.0	70.8	
East Sarpy (n = 60)	27.6	10.4	62.0	$p = 0.139$
Central Sarpy (n = 51)	16.9	5.3	77.8	
West Sarpy (n = 39)	24.6	0.0	75.4	
Lancaster county ⁴ (n = 314)	21.6	12.6	65.8	
North Lancaster (n = 118)	21.9	9.0	69.1	$p = 0.330$
South Lancaster (n = 196)	21.4	14.7	63.8	

* denotes items significant at the $p < 0.10$ level; ** denotes items significant at the $p < 0.05$ level; *** denotes items significant at the $p < 0.01$ level.

¹ Other - outlying counties include Cass, Saunders, Seward and Washington counties.

² For Douglas and Sarpy counties, responses were geocoded using mailing address zip codes. Geocoded data was categorized as follows: East = East of 45th St.; Central = 45th St. to 108th St.; West = 108th St. to the western county line.

³ Douglas county quadrants are based on mailing address of zip code geocoded as follows: North/South divided at Pacific St., and East/West divided at 72nd St.

⁴ North/South Lancaster is based on mailing address zip codes geocoded north/south of O St.

Appendix 7.1: Question 19i - Count on neighbors to watch my property when away, by individual attributes

Question item: Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statement: When I am away from home, I count on my neighbors to watch my property.

	Strongly disagree or disagree (%)	Don't know (%)	Agree or strongly agree (%)	Significance test: χ^2, 2-sided
Annual Household Income (n = 1047)	22.6	11.8	65.6	$p = 0.244$
Less than \$40,000 (n = 243)	25.8	14.9	59.3	
\$40,000 - \$59,999 (n = 216)	22.6	11.1	66.2	
\$60,000 - \$99,999 (n = 304)	23.2	11.2	65.6	
\$100,000 or more (n = 285)	19.2	10.2	70.6	
Age (n = 1118)	22.3	11.8	65.8	$p = 0.000^{***}$
Less than 40 years old (n = 469)	28.1	14.3	57.5	
40 - 64 years old (n = 479)	19.0	9.5	71.6	
65 or older (n = 170)	15.6	11.7	72.7	
Gender (n = 1125)	22.3	11.9	65.7	$p = 0.914$
Male (n = 555)	21.8	12.0	66.2	
Female (n = 570)	22.9	11.9	65.3	
Marital Status (n = 1115)	22.3	12.0	65.7	$p = 0.000^{***}$
Currently married (n = 743)	18.6	11.5	69.9	
Never married (n = 211)	36.1	13.7	50.2	
Divorced, separated or widowed (n = 160)	21.6	11.9	66.5	
Educational attainment (n = 1107)	22.1	12.1	65.8	$p = 0.009^{***}$
High school diploma or less (n = 124)	19.2	16.3	64.5	
Some college or Associates degree (n = 341)	25.8	14.9	59.3	
Bachelor or graduate degree (n = 641)	20.6	9.9	69.5	
Number of people in household (n = 1101)	22.3	11.9	65.8	$p = 0.194$
Exactly 1 person (n = 170)	25.4	12.8	61.8	
Exactly 2 people (n = 409)	22.1	9.2	68.7	
3+ people in the household (n = 523)	21.4	13.8	64.8	
Children in the household (n = 1113)	22.4	11.9	65.7	$p = 0.017^{**}$
No children < 18 years (n = 676)	21.7	9.9	68.4	
One or more children < 18 years (n = 437)	23.5	15.0	61.5	

Appendix 7.1 continued: Question 19i - Count on neighbors to watch my property when away, by individual attributes

	Strongly disagree or disagree (%)	Don't know (%)	Agree or strongly agree (%)	Significance test: χ^2-stat, 2-sided
Own or rent home (n = 1094)	21.9	11.8	66.3	<i>p</i> = 0.000***
Own/buying (n = 904)	19.1	10.9	69.9	
Rent (n = 191)	35.0	15.6	49.4	
Political views (n = 1086)	22.0	11.6	66.5	<i>p</i> = 0.001***
Conservative or very conservative (n = 402)	17.6	10.7	71.7	
Moderate (n = 424)	20.8	12.7	66.6	
Liberal or very liberal (n = 260)	30.8	11.1	58.1	
Church attendance (n = 1105)	22.0	12.0	66.0	<i>p</i> = 0.000***
Once a week or more (n = 428)	16.0	12.7	71.3	
Once/twice a month or several times per year (n = 260)	18.9	8.7	72.3	
Seldom/only on special religious holidays (n = 201)	30.8	8.9	60.3	
Never (n = 216)	29.6	17.3	53.1	
Years lived in the community (n = 991)	23.3	11.0	65.7	<i>p</i> = 0.000***
Five or fewer years (n = 246)	35.3	10.4	54.3	
Six to Twenty years (n = 361)	21.0	11.3	67.7	
More than 20 years (n = 384)	17.7	11.1	71.2	
Years lived in the community (n = 991)	23.3	11.0	65.7	<i>p</i> = 0.000***
Five or fewer years (n = 246)	35.3	10.4	54.3	
More than 5 years (n = 745)	19.3	11.2	69.5	
Race/Ethnicity (n = 1107)	22.4	11.9	65.7	<i>p</i> = 0.009***
White, non-Hispanic (n = 915)	21.6	10.8	67.6	
Minority (n = 191)	26.4	17.0	56.7	
Total (n = 1131)	22.3	11.9	65.8	

* denotes items significant at the $p < 0.10$ level;

** denotes items significant at the $p < 0.05$ level;

*** denotes items significant at the $p < 0.01$ level.

Appendix 8: Question 19 - Crime problem index, by county and within county

Question item: Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree that 5 specific crime types (theft/burglary, drugs, juvenile delinquency, violent crime, gang activity) are a problem in your community

	Agreed 0-1 crimes are problems (%)	Agreed 2-3 crimes are problems (%)	Agreed 4-5 crimes are problems (%)	Significance test: χ^2, 2-sided
Total (n = 1134)	38.0	21.9	40.1	
County of Residence (n = 1130)	37.9	22.0	40.1	
Douglas (n = 589)	27.9	18.6	53.5	$p = 0.000^{***}$
Sarpy (n = 152)	56.8	22.3	20.9	
Lancaster (n = 315)	42.6	24.5	32.9	
Other - outlying ¹ (n = 74)	58.1	37.1	4.8	
Douglas County ² (n = 589)	27.9	18.6	53.5	
East Douglas (n = 110)	7.8	20.0	72.2	$p = 0.000^{***}$
Central Douglas (n = 209)	25.9	14.1	60.0	
West Douglas (n = 270)	37.7	21.5	40.7	
Douglas County quadrants ³ (n = 589)	27.9	18.6	53.5	
Northwest Douglas (n = 210)	34.5	20.0	45.5	$p = 0.000^{***}$
Southwest Douglas (n = 152)	36.9	18.0	45.1	
Northeast Douglas (n = 130)	14.6	13.7	71.7	
Southeast Douglas (n = 97)	17.4	23.2	59.4	
Sarpy County ² (n = 152)	56.8	22.3	20.9	
East Sarpy (n = 62)	61.6	24.2	14.3	$p = 0.038^{**}$
Central Sarpy (n = 51)	63.5	20.9	15.6	
West Sarpy (n = 39)	40.6	21.2	38.2	
Lancaster county ⁴ (n = 315)	42.6	24.5	32.9	
North Lancaster (n = 118)	34.8	19.9	45.3	$p = 0.001^{***}$
South Lancaster (n = 197)	47.2	27.3	25.4	

* denotes items significant at the $p < 0.10$ level; ** denotes items significant at the $p < 0.05$ level; *** denotes items significant at the $p < 0.01$ level.

¹ Other - outlying counties include Cass, Saunders, Seward and Washington counties.

² For Douglas and Sarpy counties, responses were geocoded using mailing address zip codes. Geocoded data was categorized as follows: East = East of 45th St.; Central = 45th St. to 108th St.; West = 108th St. to the western county line.

³ Douglas county quadrants are based on mailing address of zip code geocoded as follows: North/South divided at Pacific St., and East/West divided at 72nd St.

⁴ North/South Lancaster is based on mailing address zip codes geocoded north/south of O St.

Appendix 8.1: Question 19 - Crime problem index, by individual attributes

Question item: Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree that 5 specific crime types (theft/ burglary, drugs, juvenile delinquency, violent crime, gang activity) are a problem in your community

	Agreed 0-1 crimes are problems (%)	Agreed 2-3 crimes are problems (%)	Agreed 4-5 crimes are problems (%)	Significance test: χ^2 , 2-sided
Annual Household Income (n = 1050)	38.5	21.9	39.6	$p = 0.001^{***}$
Less than \$40,000 (n = 243)	29.1	23.1	47.8	
\$40,000 - \$59,999 (n = 216)	34.7	27.3	38.0	
\$60,000 - \$99,999 (n = 304)	41.6	19.7	38.7	
\$100,000 or more (n = 287)	46.1	19.0	34.9	
Age (n = 1121)	38.1	21.7	40.2	$p = 0.055^*$
Less than 40 years old (n = 469)	43.3	19.8	37.0	
40 - 64 years old (n = 481)	34.6	23.4	42.0	
65 or older (n = 171)	33.9	22.2	43.9	
Gender (n = 1128)	38.0	21.9	40.1	$p = 0.182$
Male (n = 556)	40.7	20.9	38.4	
Female (n = 572)	35.3	22.9	41.8	
Marital Status (n = 1118)	38.1	21.8	40.2	$p = 0.130$
Currently married (n = 745)	39.6	21.1	39.4	
Never married (n = 211)	32.9	27.3	39.8	
Divorced, separated or widowed (n = 162)	37.9	17.7	44.4	
Educational attainment (n = 1111)	38.1	21.8	40.1	$p = 0.247$
High school diploma or less (n = 125)	32.2	25.6	42.2	
Some college or Associates degree (n = 342)	35.4	23.5	41.1	
Bachelor or graduate degree (n = 644)	40.7	20.1	39.2	
Number of people in household (n = 1105)	38.2	21.7	40.1	$p = 0.037^{**}$
Exactly 1 person (n = 170)	31.5	21.9	46.6	
Exactly 2 people (n = 411)	35.2	22.9	41.9	
3+ people in the household (n = 524)	42.8	20.7	36.5	
Children in the household (n = 1116)	38.1	21.8	40.1	$p = 0.011^{**}$
No children < 18 years (n = 678)	34.7	22.5	42.8	
One or more children < 18 years (n = 438)	43.4	20.7	35.8	

Appendix 8.1 continued: Question 19 - Crime problem index, by individual attributes

	Agreed 0-1 crimes are problems (%)	Agreed 2-3 crimes are problems (%)	Agreed 4-5 crimes are problems (%)	Significance test: χ^2-stat, 2-sided
Own or rent home (n = 1098)	38.1	21.5	40.4	$p = 0.052^*$
Own/buying (n = 907)	38.2	22.7	39.1	
Rent (n = 191)	37.6	15.7	46.7	
Political views (n = 1089)	37.6	22.1	40.3	$p = 0.278$
Conservative or very conservative (n = 403)	34.8	23.2	42.0	
Moderate (n = 425)	37.1	21.2	41.7	
Liberal or very liberal (n = 261)	42.7	21.9	35.4	
Church attendance (n = 1109)	38.1	21.7	40.1	$p = 0.000^{***}$
Once a week or more (n = 429)	33.7	24.3	42.0	
Once/twice a month or several times per year (n = 260)	37.0	21.7	41.3	
Seldom/only on special religious holidays (n = 203)	39.6	13.1	47.2	
Never (n = 216)	46.8	24.9	28.4	
Years lived in the community (n = 994)	37.7	22.3	40.0	$p = 0.000^{***}$
Five or fewer years (n = 246)	56.6	19.0	24.4	
Six to Twenty years (n = 362)	36.5	20.1	43.4	
More than 20 years (n = 386)	26.9	26.5	46.6	
Years lived in the community (n = 994)	37.7	22.3	40.0	$p = 0.000^{***}$
Five or fewer years (n = 246)	56.6	19.0	24.4	
More than 5 years (n = 748)	31.6	23.4	45.1	
Race/Ethnicity (n = 1110)	37.6	22.1	40.3	$p = 0.000^{***}$
White, non-Hispanic (n = 917)	39.4	23.2	37.4	
Minority (n = 193)	28.8	16.9	54.3	
Total (n = 1134)	38.0	21.9	40.1	

* denotes items significant at the $p < 0.10$ level;

** denotes items significant at the $p < 0.05$ level;

*** denotes items significant at the $p < 0.01$ level.

Appendix 9: Question 20 - Perception of community change in the last few years, by county and within county

Question item: Has the crime situation in your community changed in the past few years for the better, has it remained about the same, or has it changed for the worse?

	Much worse or worse (%)	About the same (%)	Better or much better (%)	Significance test: χ^2, 2-sided
Total (n = 1123)	38.6	55.2	6.2	
County of Residence (n = 1119)	38.6	55.2	6.2	
Douglas (n = 582)	38.5	55.3	6.2	
Sarpy (n = 152)	46.6	47.7	5.7	
Lancaster (n = 312)	25.3	69.6	5.2	$p = 0.000^{***}$
Other - outlying ¹ (n = 73)	35.1	57.9	7.0	
Douglas County ² (n = 582)	46.6	47.7	5.7	
East Douglas (n = 106)	42.3	46.7	11.1	
Central Douglas (n = 208)	52.9	41.5	5.5	$p = 0.010^{***}$
West Douglas (n = 268)	43.4	52.8	3.7	
Douglas County quadrants ³ (n = 582)	46.6	47.7	5.7	
Northwest Douglas (n = 210)	45.7	50.8	3.6	
Southwest Douglas (n = 150)	44.9	51.3	3.8	
Northeast Douglas (n = 126)	51.7	37.8	10.6	$p = 0.052^*$
Southeast Douglas (n = 97)	44.8	48.2	6.9	
Sarpy County ² (n = 152)	25.3	69.6	5.2	
East Sarpy (n = 62)	19.1	73.7	7.2	
Central Sarpy (n = 51)	27.3	67.4	5.3	$p = 0.482$
West Sarpy (n = 39)	32.4	65.9	1.7	
Lancaster County ⁴ (n = 312)	35.1	57.9	7.0	
North Lancaster (n = 117)	40.2	53.8	6.0	
South Lancaster (n = 195)	32.1	60.3	7.6	$p = 0.339$

* denotes items significant at the $p < 0.10$ level; ** denotes items significant at the $p < 0.05$ level; *** denotes items significant at the $p < 0.01$ level.

¹ Other - outlying counties include Cass, Saunders, Seward and Washington counties.

² For Douglas and Sarpy counties, responses were geocoded using mailing address zip codes. Geocoded data was categorized as follows: East = East of 45th St.; Central = 45th St. to 108th St.; West = 108th St. to the western county line.

³ Douglas county quadrants are based on mailing address of zip code geocoded as follows: North/South divided at Pacific St., and East/West divided at 72nd St.

⁴ North/South Lancaster is based on mailing address zip codes geocoded north/south of O St.

Appendix 9.1: Question 20 - Perception of community change in the last few years, by individual attributes

Question item: Has the crime situation in your community changed in the past few years for the better, has it remained about the same, or has it changed for the worse?

	Much worse or worse (%)	About the same (%)	Better or much better (%)	Significance test: χ^2, 2-sided
Annual Household Income (n = 1042)	38.3	55.3	6.4	$p = 0.917$
Less than \$40,000 (n = 239)	39.6	53.0	7.4	
\$40,000 - \$59,999 (n = 216)	37.2	55.3	7.5	
\$60,000 - \$99,999 (n = 304)	38.7	55.5	5.8	
\$100,000 or more (n = 284)	37.6	57.0	5.4	
Age (n = 1110)	38.5	55.3	6.3	$p = 0.006^{***}$
Less than 40 years old (n = 464)	33.8	61.7	4.6	
40 - 64 years old (n = 477)	41.0	51.3	7.7	
65 or older (n = 169)	44.3	48.9	6.8	
Gender (n = 1117)	38.7	55.1	6.2	$p = 0.177$
Male (n = 553)	37.0	55.6	7.4	
Female (n = 564)	40.3	54.7	5.0	
Marital Status (n = 1108)	38.5	55.2	6.3	$p = 0.177$
Currently married (n = 740)	38.6	55.7	5.7	
Never married (n = 208)	34.5	59.3	6.2	
Divorced, separated or widowed (n = 160)	43.5	47.6	8.9	
Educational attainment (n = 1101)	38.7	55.0	6.3	$p = 0.383$
High school diploma or less (n = 124)	35.3	56.8	7.9	
Some college or Associates degree (n = 336)	42.6	52.3	5.0	
Bachelor or graduate degree (n = 640)	37.3	56.1	6.7	
Number of people in household (n = 1095)	38.5	55.3	6.2	$p = 0.015^{**}$
Exactly 1 person (n = 167)	46.7	45.0	8.3	
Exactly 2 people (n = 405)	40.4	53.9	5.7	
3+ people in the household (n = 522)	34.3	59.8	5.9	
Children in the household (n = 1105)	38.3	55.5	6.2	$p = 0.025^{**}$
No children < 18 years (n = 670)	40.9	52.3	6.8	
One or more children < 18 years (n = 435)	34.3	60.5	5.2	

Appendix 9.1 continued: Question 20 - Perception of community change in the last few years, by individual attributes

	Much worse or worse (%)	About the same (%)	Better or much better (%)	Significance test: χ^2-stat, 2-sided
Own or rent home (n = 1090)	39.1	54.8	6.1	$p = 0.461$
Own/buying (n = 901)	39.0	55.3	5.7	
Rent (n = 188)	39.5	52.6	7.9	
Political views (n = 1079)	38.9	55.0	6.1	$p = 0.029^{**}$
Conservative or very conservative (n = 402)	39.3	57.0	3.8	
Moderate (n = 420)	41.6	50.8	7.7	
Liberal or very liberal (n = 258)	33.8	58.9	7.3	
Church attendance (n = 1098)	38.7	55.0	6.3	$p = 0.199$
Once a week or more (n = 427)	40.6	54.1	5.3	
Once/twice a month or several times per year (n = 258)	37.1	53.8	9.1	
Seldom/only on special religious holidays (n = 201)	39.9	56.6	3.5	
Never (n = 211)	35.3	57.1	7.6	
Years lived in the community (n = 984)	38.7	55.1	6.2	$p = 0.000^{***}$
Five or fewer years (n = 242)	27.7	62.9	9.5	
Six to Twenty years (n = 360)	36.7	57.9	5.3	
More than 20 years (n = 383)	47.5	47.6	5.0	
Years lived in the community (n = 984)	38.7	55.1	6.2	$p = 0.000^{***}$
Five or fewer years (n = 242)	27.7	62.9	9.5	
More than 5 years (n = 743)	42.3	52.6	5.1	
Race/Ethnicity (n = 1099)	38.4	55.3	6.3	$p = 0.398$
White, non-Hispanic (n = 911)	39.3	54.6	6.1	
Minority (n = 188)	34.2	58.5	7.3	
Total (n = 1123)	38.6	55.2	6.2	

* denotes items significant at the $p < 0.10$ level;
 ** denotes items significant at the $p < 0.05$ level;
 *** denotes items significant at the $p < 0.01$ level.

Appendix 10: Question 21 - Protective actions index, by county and within county

Question item: Which of the following items have you done in the last five years because you were concerned about crime?

List of items asked:

Limited the places you will go by yourself, Improved your home security, Stayed inside your house more often, moved to a different community or neighborhood, Avoided contact with people of another race, Have a gun for protection, Enrolled in a self-defense class, Have a dog for protection, Left residence lights on at night.

	0-1 actions (%)	2-3 actions (%)	4+ actions (%)	Significance test: χ^2 , 2-sided
Total (n = 1133)	32.8	35.6	31.6	
County of Residence (n = 1130)	32.7	35.7	31.7	
Douglas (n = 587)	23.3	37.1	39.7	$p = 0.000^{***}$
Sarpy (n = 152)	34.9	37.4	27.7	
Lancaster (n = 315)	43.8	34.8	21.3	
Other - outlying ¹ (n = 75)	54.8	24.2	21.0	
Douglas County ² (n = 587)	23.3	37.1	39.7	
East Douglas (n = 110)	12.2	36.7	51.1	$p = 0.009^{***}$
Central Douglas (n = 208)	23.7	40.4	35.9	
West Douglas (n = 270)	27.4	34.7	37.9	
Douglas County quadrants ³ (n = 587)	23.3	37.1	39.7	
Northwest Douglas (n = 209)	24.4	38.1	37.5	$p = 0.256$
Southwest Douglas (n = 152)	28.5	36.2	35.3	
Northeast Douglas (n = 130)	19.9	38.7	41.3	
Southeast Douglas (n = 96)	17.0	34.0	49.0	
Sarpy County ² (n = 152)	34.9	37.4	27.7	
East Sarpy (n = 62)	31.0	39.6	29.5	$p = 0.558$
Central Sarpy county (n = 51)	32.3	42.4	25.3	
West Sarpy county (n = 39)	44.5	27.6	28.0	
Lancaster County ⁴ (n = 315)	43.8	34.8	21.3	
North Lancaster (n = 118)	37.8	39.8	22.4	$p = 0.221$
South Lancaster (n = 197)	47.5	31.8	20.7	

* denotes items significant at the $p < 0.10$ level; ** denotes items significant at the $p < 0.05$ level; *** denotes items significant at the $p < 0.01$ level.

¹ Other - outlying counties include Cass, Saunders, Seward and Washington counties.

² For Douglas and Sarpy counties, responses were geocoded using mailing address zip codes. Geocoded data was categorized as follows: East = East of 45th St.; Central = 45th St. to 108th St.; West = 108th St. to the western county line.

³ Douglas county quadrants are based on mailing address of zip code geocoded as follows: North/South divided at Pacific St., and East/West divided at 72nd St.

⁴ North/South Lancaster is based on mailing address zip codes geocoded north/south of O St.

Appendix 10.1: Question 21 - Protective actions index, by individual attributes

Question item: : Number of times answering “Yes” to various actions taken due to concern about crime. (Refer to appendix 10 for a list of actions asked about)

	0-1 actions (%)	2-3 actions (%)	4+ actions (%)	Significance test: χ^2 , 2-sided
Annual Household Income (n = 1049)	33.2	35.8	31.0	$p = 0.001^{***}$
Less than \$40,000 (n = 243)	29.1	28.3	42.7	
\$40,000 - \$59,999 (n = 216)	31.9	39.2	28.9	
\$60,000 - \$99,999 (n = 303)	34.9	35.8	29.4	
\$100,000 or more (n = 288)	35.8	39.6	24.5	
Age (n = 1120)	32.8	35.7	31.5	$p = 0.775$
Less than 40 years old (n = 469)	32.6	35.6	31.8	
40 - 64 years old (n = 482)	31.5	36.6	31.9	
65 or older (n = 170)	37.0	33.3	29.7	
Gender (n = 1127)	32.8	35.7	31.5	$p = 0.000^{***}$
Male (n = 556)	39.6	32.1	28.3	
Female (n = 572)	26.1	39.3	34.6	
Marital Status (n = 1118)	32.8	35.5	31.7	$p = 0.050^{**}$
Currently married (n = 745)	30.4	37.8	31.8	
Never married (n = 211)	40.6	29.7	29.6	
Divorced, separated or widowed (n = 161)	33.7	32.2	34.1	
Educational attainment (n = 1110)	32.4	35.6	32.0	$p = 0.000^{***}$
High school diploma or less (n = 125)	17.4	40.3	42.4	
Some college or Associates degree (n = 340)	30.1	29.6	40.3	
Bachelor or graduate degree (n = 645)	36.6	37.8	25.6	
Number of people in household (n = 1104)	33.1	35.8	31.0	$p = 0.466$
Exactly 1 person (n = 169)	34.8	36.8	28.4	
Exactly 2 people (n = 411)	30.0	37.9	32.1	
3+ people in the household (n = 525)	35.1	33.9	31.0	
Children in the household (n = 1115)	32.9	35.7	31.4	$p = 0.720$
No children < 18 years (n = 678)	32.1	35.8	32.1	
One or more children < 18 years (n = 438)	34.2	35.5	30.3	

Appendix 10.1 continued: Question 21 - Protective actions index, by individual attributes

	<i>0-1 actions (%)</i>	<i>2-3 actions (%)</i>	<i>4+ actions (%)</i>	<i>Significance test: χ^2-stat, 2-sided</i>
Own or rent home (n = 1097)	32.2	36.0	31.8	<i>p</i> = 0.011**
Own/buying (n = 906)	32.6	37.4	30.0	
Rent (n = 191)	30.3	29.0	40.7	
Political views (n = 1089)	32.3	36.0	31.7	<i>p</i> = 0.000***
Conservative or very conservative (n = 403)	31.1	31.9	37.0	
Moderate (n = 425)	28.0	40.1	31.9	
Liberal or very liberal (n = 261)	41.2	35.5	23.3	
Church attendance (n = 1108)	32.5	35.5	31.9	<i>p</i> = 0.023**
Once a week or more (n = 428)	34.1	36.0	30.0	
Once/twice a month or several times per year (n = 261)	25.8	35.8	38.4	
Seldom/only on special religious holidays (n = 203)	30.0	36.5	33.5	
Never (n = 216)	40.1	33.4	26.5	
Years lived in the community (n = 993)	31.9	36.8	31.4	<i>p</i> = 0.016**
Five or fewer years (n = 245)	35.9	30.3	33.9	
Six to Twenty years (n = 363)	33.5	34.5	32.0	
More than 20 years (n = 386)	27.8	43.1	29.2	
Years lived in the community (n = 993)	31.9	36.8	31.4	<i>p</i> = 0.049**
Five or fewer years (n = 245)	35.9	30.3	33.9	
More than 5 years (n = 748)	30.5	38.9	30.6	
Race/Ethnicity (n = 1109)	32.6	35.7	31.7	<i>p</i> = 0.039**
White, non-Hispanic (n = 917)	33.1	36.8	30.1	
Minority (n = 192)	30.2	30.4	39.4	
Total (n = 1133)	32.8	35.6	31.6	

* denotes items significant at the $p < 0.10$ level;

** denotes items significant at the $p < 0.05$ level;

*** denotes items significant at the $p < 0.01$ level.

Appendix 11: Question 22 - Crime victimization index, by county and within county

Question item: Have any of the following items happened during the past six months?

List of items asked:

Someone broke into your apartment/home, garage, or another building on your property, Found a door jimmied, a lock forced or other signs of an attempted break in, Items kept outside your home were stolen, such as a bicycle, garden hose or lawn furniture, Something belonging to you or any member of your household was taken from a vehicle, place of business, or other place besides your residence, Someone vandalized your property, Someone trespassed on your property, A vehicle was stolen or attempted to be stolen from you or any member of your household

	No crimes (%)	One crime (%)	2+ crimes (%)	Significance test: χ^2 , 2-sided
Total (n = 1133)	61.7	17.9	20.4	
County of Residence (n = 1129)	61.5	18.0	20.5	
Douglas (n = 588)	56.3	18.5	25.2	
Sarpy (n = 152)	69.7	17.8	12.5	$p = 0.001^{***}$
Lancaster (n = 314)	64.3	18.1	17.6	
Other - outlying ¹ (n = 75)	74.3	13.7	11.9	
Douglas County ² (n = 588)	56.3	18.5	25.2	
East Douglas (n = 110)	36.4	19.5	44.1	
Central Douglas (n = 209)	55.4	17.7	26.9	$p = 0.000^{***}$
West Douglas (n = 270)	65.1	18.7	16.2	
Douglas County quadrants ³ (n = 588)	56.3	18.5	25.2	
Northwest Douglas (n = 210)	66.9	17.2	15.9	
Southwest Douglas (n = 152)	61.8	21.0	17.2	$p = 0.000^{***}$
Northeast Douglas (n = 130)	48.7	21.4	29.8	
Southeast Douglas (n = 96)	34.7	13.4	51.9	
Sarpy County ² (n = 152)	69.7	17.8	12.5	
East Sarpy (n = 62)	67.8	15.0	17.1	
Central Sarpy (n = 51)	74.3	18.9	6.8	$p = 0.541$
West Sarpy (n = 39)	66.5	20.7	12.8	
Lancaster County ⁴ (n = 314)	64.3	18.1	17.6	
North Lancaster (n = 118)	57.9	21.8	20.3	$p = 0.184$
South Lancaster (n = 196)	68.2	15.9	15.9	

* denotes items significant at the $p < 0.10$ level; ** denotes items significant at the $p < 0.05$ level; *** denotes items significant at the $p < 0.01$ level.

¹ Other - outlying counties include Cass, Saunders, Seward and Washington counties.

² For Douglas and Sarpy counties, responses were geocoded using mailing address zip codes. Geocoded data was categorized as follows: East = East of 45th St.; Central = 45th St. to 108th St.; West = 108th St. to the western county line.

³ Douglas county quadrants are based on mailing address of zip code geocoded as follows: North/South divided at Pacific St., and East/West divided at 72nd St.

⁴ North/South Lancaster is based on mailing address zip codes geocoded north/south of O St.

Appendix 11.1: Question 22 - Crime victimization index, by individual attributes

Question item: Number of times answering “Yes” to various types of crime victimizations in the past six months
(Refer to Appendix 11 for a list of items)

	No crimes (%)	One crime (%)	2+ crimes (%)	Significance test: χ^2 , 2-sided
Annual Household Income (n = 1049)	62.0	17.8	20.2	
Less than \$40,000 (n = 243)	52.1	18.7	29.1	
\$40,000 - \$59,999 (n = 214)	61.1	22.0	16.8	$p = 0.000***$
\$60,000 - \$99,999 (n = 304)	64.2	18.6	17.3	
\$100,000 or more (n = 288)	68.8	12.9	18.3	
Age (n = 1120)	61.7	17.9	20.4	
Less than 40 years old (n = 467)	63.7	14.3	22.1	
40 - 64 years old (n = 482)	59.3	20.1	20.6	$p = 0.044**$
65 or older (n = 171)	63.3	21.5	15.1	
Gender (n = 1127)	61.5	17.9	20.5	
Male (n = 556)	60.9	16.0	23.1	$p = 0.051*$
Female (n = 571)	62.2	19.8	18.0	
Marital Status (n = 1117)	61.6	17.9	20.4	
Currently married (n = 745)	62.2	19.5	18.3	
Never married (n = 211)	59.9	12.5	27.6	$p = 0.021**$
Divorced, separated or widowed (n = 161)	61.2	17.9	20.9	
Educational attainment (n = 1109)	61.6	17.9	20.6	
High school diploma or less (n = 123)	48.5	23.4	28.1	
Some college or Associates degree (n = 341)	54.7	20.2	25.1	$p = 0.000***$
Bachelor or graduate degree (n = 645)	67.7	15.6	16.7	
Number of people in household (n = 1103)	62.0	17.8	20.2	
Exactly 1 person (n = 169)	58.7	16.3	25.0	
Exactly 2 people (n = 411)	60.2	20.8	19.0	$p = 0.158$
3+ people in the household (n = 523)	64.5	16.0	19.6	
Children in the household (n = 1115)	61.8	17.9	20.3	
No children < 18 years (n = 679)	59.8	19.7	20.5	
One or more children < 18 years (n = 436)	64.8	15.2	20.0	$p = 0.126$

Appendix 11.1 continued: Question 22 - Crime victimization index, by individual attributes

	<i>No crimes (%)</i>	<i>One crime (%)</i>	<i>2+ crimes (%)</i>	<i>Significance test: χ^2-stat, 2-sided</i>
Own or rent home (n = 1096)	61.4	17.8	20.8	<i>p</i> = 0.000***
Own/buying (n = 905)	62.2	19.1	18.6	
Rent (n = 191)	57.5	11.7	30.8	
Political views (n = 1088)	61.4	18.1	20.5	<i>p</i> = 0.105
Conservative or very conservative (n = 401)	60.7	20.4	18.9	
Moderate (n = 425)	58.6	17.9	23.5	
Liberal or very liberal (n = 261)	67.0	14.8	18.2	
Church attendance (n = 1107)	61.5	17.9	20.6	<i>p</i> = 0.000***
Once a week or more (n = 428)	59.3	22.4	18.3	
Once/twice a month or several times per year (n = 261)	59.6	17.8	22.6	
Seldom/only on special religious holidays (n = 203)	56.2	16.9	26.9	
Never (n = 216)	73.0	9.9	17.2	
Years lived in the community (n = 992)	61.0	17.7	21.3	<i>p</i> = 0.517
Five or fewer years (n = 246)	65.1	15.2	19.7	
Six to Twenty years (n = 361)	60.3	17.3	22.4	
More than 20 years (n = 386)	58.9	19.8	21.3	
Years lived in the community (n = 992)	61.0	17.7	21.3	<i>p</i> = 0.293
Five or fewer years (n = 246)	65.1	15.2	19.7	
More than 5 years (n = 747)	59.6	18.6	21.8	
Race/Ethnicity (n = 1109)	61.8	17.7	20.5	<i>p</i> = 0.022**
White, non-Hispanic (n = 916)	63.6	16.7	19.7	
Minority (n = 193)	53.1	22.3	24.6	
Total (n = 1133)	61.7	17.9	20.4	

* denotes items significant at the $p < 0.10$ level;

** denotes items significant at the $p < 0.05$ level;

*** denotes items significant at the $p < 0.01$ level.